THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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KULAK DOWN BUT HE STILI FIGHTS ON

Workings of Soviet Policy of Extermination Shown in 'Close-Up' View

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT FIASCO IS DESCRIBED

Hard Resistance of Peasants to Collectivization Goes On Beneath Surface

The following is the first of five articles describing the situation in Soviet Russia from the viewpoint of a Russian woman whose connection with official circles has afforded her an unusual opportunity to study the Soviet régime at first hand.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Russian peasant of today is engaged in a grim struggle, fraught with momentous possibilities for the future of Russia. His traditional individualism has been put under notice to quit by the Soviet Government. No longer can he be sure of being allowed to own his farm or his cattle, or to hire labor; he is liable to be pressed into joining one of the new collective farms organized by the Government. If he refuses, he is in danger of being denounced as an enemy of the revolution, as a kulak, deprived of the right to vote—which means no food card, higher taxes, and other serious punishments. Generally speaking, therefore, he does not refuse, but if the Soviet Government thinks that he is going to submit tamely it may be mistaken.

In theory the kulak is a rich peasant. In practice he may be anybody. Each district makes its own definition of a kulak. I have personally witnessed the process of turning a perfectly ordinary hard-working man into one of this new class of social pariahs.

Conclave in Wooden Shed

It was in a village some 50 miles from Moscow. All the inhabitants had been called together in general conclave. The meeting hall—a large wooden shed—was already sadly needing repair. The object of discussion was the new rent for land, and the "voluntary taxation," supposed to be self-imposed by the peasants for such purposes as improvement of roads and building of schools in the district.

All the members of the village Soviet (council), the local Communist committee, the peasant and nonpeasant inhabitants of the place, were present. The last named were specially interested in the proceedings, as they were paying rent for their small strips of land—usually potato fields—and there were rumors about this rent being raised according to whether the farmers were kulaki, sredniaki or bedniaki (rich, middle or poor peasants).

Before the meeting could be opened members of the village executive committee had to look round for the chairman. Usually the president of

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When They Wrote Deeds in Latin

Samples of Manuscripts in Frederick Brown Collection of Ancient Legal Documents Dating From the Thirteenth Century and Queen Victoria's Regime. Upper—An Old Document in Queen Anne's Reign. Center—Thirteenth Century Feoffment. Lower Left—Inscription Tablet. Upper Inset—Frederick Brown, New York (Credit Blank & Stoller, Inc.). Lower Inset—Moses H. Grossman, Donor of Collection to New York University.

India's Tumult Attributed to Lack of Police

Lord Meston Declares Outbreak Is Demonstration Against Weakness

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Disturbances in India this week-end, though the indirect outcome of Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movements, are regarded in official circles here as something to be dealt with entirely separately. Lord Meston, ex-Indian Lieutenant-Governor, attributes what has occurred in Bengal, where some more serious rioting has occurred, to the weakening of the British police force upon the spot under political pressure from Indian Nationalists.

He says in the Sunday Times: "It is the result entirely of determined attacks upon the police budget year after year in the local Legislature and the success of the extremist policy of enfeebling the authority of law and order." Lord Meston continues: "Out of this lawlessness and whatever else may be in store one unpalatable fact emerges, that it is, in effect, a demonstration against weakness. This weakness derives not from any incompetence of the men on the spot whose difficult task it would be wrong to enhance by any avoidable criticism but from confusion between ideas.

"We are pledged to, and most of us are in sympathy with, steady generous advance in political liberty for India and one conception of our duty is to push on in that direction without delay. At the same time—and this is the second conception of our duty—we are bound to see that peace is preserved in the country and the power of law respected, both for the sake of India's welfare and good name and as an essential condition to the desired advance."

Lord Meston's views are widely shared here and it explains the action taken by Lord Irwin, Viceroy at Delhi, in reimposing in Bengal the drastic provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act which were about to expire. These provisions were brought into force for five years in 1925 and were to have ceased to operate this week. They empower the local executive to arrest and detain suspects without trial.

France to Prevent Shipping Hold-Up in Trade Disputes

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Disputes between ship owners and seamen will not be permitted to prevent French shipping from filling an important rôle in the increased international steamship rivalry. With the merger between the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd an accomplished fact, and gigantic shipping combinations apparently pending in other countries, France has consolidated its national position by pledging labor and capital in the shipping industry to make every effort to conciliate any disputes which may arise.

Through the mediation of Louis Rollin, Minister of the Merchant Marine, representatives of the Shipowners' Association and the Federation of Seamen's Unions have signed an agreement providing that in the event of differences between shipping company and seamen there shall be no stoppage of work before the matter is discussed in the presence of a conciliator appointed by the Minister.

Sailings of French transatlantic liners have been several times delayed, due to disputes between shipping companies and seamen.

The conciliation protocol obliges the Ministry of Merchant Marine to appoint an official to mediate within 48 hours after notification of the dispute.

Neither party is to act against the interests of the other party during the attempt at conciliation. Should conciliation fail to lead to agreement, the parties will be invited to arbitrate their difference in accordance with existing statutes covering such cases.

The merchant marine committee of the Chamber of Deputies has given the conciliation project its entire approbation.

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Reed Makes Generous Gift to the British

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

DAVID A. REED, member of the American delegation to the naval conference, has given a first edition of Paradise Lost to enrich the collection at the cottage in St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, where John Milton, the Cromwellian poet had his home.

Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, took Mr. Reed to see the cottage, where the American Senator ascertained that it possessed no first edition of Milton's great work. He has now obtained and donated a copy of this precious volume to make good the deficiency.

CHURCHES FULL IN RUSSIA EVEN IF BELLS SILENT

Communist Antireligious Meetings Contrast With Worshiping Crowds

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Russian Easter services on April 20 passed without the sonorous clanging of bells which has always hitherto characterized this ceremony because the ringing of church bells is forbidden by an ordinance of the Moscow Soviet. There was no visible diminution in the number of worshipers, some of the more popular churches being filled to overcrowding about midnight, when the climax service was reached, while some people, unable to gain admittance, stood outside the churches holding candles.

A number of anti-Easter demonstrations in the form of scientific and antireligious lectures, dances and other entertainments were held and sometimes one could witness the striking contrast of a church filled with worshipers while, within a short distance, young Communists would be holding an antireligious meeting in a workers' club.

Demonstrations for and against Easter were quite orderly, propagandists of atheism being guided by recent strict injunctions of the Communist Party that antireligious agitation must not assume forms insulting the feelings of believers.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—In the Czechoslovakian Parliament, with President Thomas G. Masaryk, members of the Government and the diplomatic corps present, the annual ceremony of Easter Peace was proclaimed at noon, April 19.

This is a revival of the Middle Ages ceremony "Treuga Dei," or truce of God, and initiates a period of three days during which a truce is called of all political or other disputes and every effort is made to propagate peace.

For the first time, this year's proclamation was made by a Czechoslovakian German Cabinet Minister, Dr. Albert Spina, indicating a still closer rapprochement between Czech and German nationalities within this Republic. Simultaneously in Prague and the chief towns of Czechoslovakia two minutes' silence was observed and all traffic stopped in commemoration of those who passed on during the World War.

The whole movement was organized by the Czechoslovakian Red Cross of which Miss Alice Masaryk is president.

The Evolution *of the* Flying Machine

Did you read about mankind's earliest attempts to fly in the first article of a series by Harry Harper on the Aviation Page, Saturday?

If you did, you are already looking for the second. If you missed it, you may still pick up the thread of the narrative in Mr. Harper's second article, which will appear in news space

Tomorrow

Rare Old Land Titles in Gift to University

400 Parchment Manuscripts Date From Thirteenth Century to Victoria

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A remarkable collection of old English manuscripts recording many obsolete legal practices in connection with holding and transfer of titles to landed property from the middle of the thirteenth century to the reign of Queen Victoria, will be presented to New York University by Moses H. Grossman, a distinguished member of the New York bar, at formal ceremonies on April 22.

The collection, which will be on permanent exhibition in the main building of the University in Washington Square East, is called "The Frederick Brown Collection of ancient

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LINDBERGHS CROSS U. S. IN 14 HRS., 23 MIN.

Up 15,500 Feet With Average Speed of 180 Miles an Hour for 2700 Miles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I.—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh landed here in their new low-winged Lockheed Sirius airplane at 11:11:52 p. m., on April 20 after having crossed the continent in 14 hours, 23 minutes, 27 seconds actual flying time—the most rapid transcontinental crossing that has yet been made.

They took off from Glendale, Calif., at 8:26:20 a. m. eastern standard time, and stopped only once during the trip, when they alighted at Wichita, Kan., for fuel and oil. The total elapsed time between their take-off at Glendale and their arrival here was 14 hours, 45 minutes, 32 seconds.

Mrs. Lindbergh shared the honors with her husband, for she acted as co-pilot and navigator, using an aviation sextant all through the flight, since they maintained too high an altitude for ground observations. During their short stop in Wichita Colonel Lindbergh did not even shut off his motor and Mrs. Lindbergh remained in the rear cockpit.

The actual distance flown and altitude maintained will not be officially known until the course and the barograph have been checked. The distance was approximately 2700 miles, and the average speed maintained exceeded 180 miles an hour.

Flew to Height of 15,000 Feet

Colonel Lindbergh said the flight was made at altitudes ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the ground. It was an "experimental" flight, he said, to test the theory that express and passenger airplane service can be speeded up by taking advantage of the better atmospheric conditions in very high altitudes.

Capt. Frank M. Hawks holds the record for the fastest nonstop flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, which he made in 17 hours, 38 minutes, 16 3-5 seconds last July.

When Colonel Lindbergh brought his specially designed black and orange airplane down to the field, about 5000 persons surged forward on the brilliantly lighted area to welcome him and Mrs. Lindbergh. Though spontaneous and disorganized, the crowd was orderly, and when Colonel Lindbergh, his goggles pushed up on his forehead, leaned far out of the cockpit to make sure he had a clear passage to the hangar, the crowd fell back to give him right-of-way.

Mrs. Lindbergh remained in the cockpit while photographers formed a semicircle around the airplane when it landed and began taking pictures by flashlight. Asked for an interview, however, she smiled and shook her head. When Colonel Lindbergh had taxied the airplane into the hangar, he lifted his wife out and told press representatives he would be ready to talk with them as soon as he finished inspecting the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Kindness to Animals Week in Tokyo Due to Efforts of American Woman

MRS. CHARLES BURNETT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—When the fourth Kindness to Animals Week is held in Tokyo next May, Mrs. Frances Hawkes Cameron Burnett, who sponsored the movement from the beginning, will not be there in person; but among thousands of Boy Scouts, carters, members of the Eta class and others there will be warm and grateful recollection of the gentle, gracious American woman who founded the Japan Humane Society and to whom the honor must go for initiating the educational campaign in kindness to animals now going on in Japan, with many notable accomplishments already to its credit.

Mrs. Burnett recently returned to the United States after a long residence in Japan and consented to talk to an interviewer about the work and people she knows and loves so well.

"I attribute the rapid growth of the work of the Humane Society, once

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Summary of the Naval Treaty to Be Signed by Powers in London

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHILE the full text of the five-power naval treaty will not be released until the morning of April 22, the following is an exact summary:

PART I

This contains five articles referring to a capital ship holiday, to the scrapping of battleships to a 15-15-9 level, a definition of the generic terms for aircraft carriers, a definition of aircraft carriers under 10,000 tons, and the limitation of the gun caliber of aircraft carriers.

PART II

Included in this part are Article 6 to Article 13, which deal with a definition of the method of measuring tonnage, the fixation of the unit size of submarines, rules governing exempt vessels, changed definition of aircraft carriers, rules governing a notification of the intention to lay down new vessels, rules regulating the scrapping of over-age vessels, rules controlling special vessels, and references to the three detailed annexes concerning replacement rules, scrapping rules, and lists of special vessels.

PART III

Articles 14 to 21 incorporate the three-power agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. It consists of a statement of the three-power agreement and the annexed tables of the respective tonnages of the three powers, a definition of cruiser and destroyer categories, tonnages in every category, Japan's right to a limited transfer between the light cruiser and destroyer categories, the American option to build 15 or 18 8-inch-gun cruisers, specifications of replacement and new construction standards, the designation of Japan's special requirements in accelerating submarine replacement to the extent of 17,000 tons and the much-discussed safeguarding clause, permitting any power to increase its tonnage requirements if forced to do so by the building of another power after notification to the other signatories and an explanation of the reasons for the increase and an exchange of views with the other signatories through usual diplomatic channels.

PART IV

There is only one article in this part, and this incorporates the new rules for the humanization of the submarines.

PART V

Three articles are embraced in this portion of the treaty, these stipulating, first, that nothing in the present treaty shall prejudice the right of the signatory to demand a higher ratio at the 1935-36 conference; second, that the treaty shall come into force as soon as ratified by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan; and, third, that Great Britain has the duty of notifying the other powers of the coming into force of the treaty as the result of its ratification by the three.

CURLEY BUDGET REPORTED JUST AS HE WROTE IT

$49,501,799.53 for Current Fiscal Year Tops 1929 by $1,918,210.17

Without change or reduction, Mayor James M. Curley's $49,501,799.53 budget for the current fiscal year was reported to the Boston City Council today for passing by the Appropriation Committee.

This represents a reduction of $3,431,243.71 in appropriation recommendations submitted to the Mayor by departmental heads, and an increase of $1,918,210.17 above the 1929 budget appropriation.

The proposed budget, which must be acted upon now by the City Council, represents an increase in taxes of $3,733,760.35, or an approximate increase in the city tax rate of $1.95. Factors contributing to the increase in taxes are: Shrinkage in the city treasury, $1,884,742.51; increase in personal service requirements, $1,085,073 52; increase in welfare appropriations $405,000; increase in debt requirements, $256,171.04; miscellaneous, $102,773.28.

Approximately 75 per cent of the increase in personal services are attributed to overlay resulting from salary increases and new positions established last year. The balance is due to salary increases granted under the sliding scale to city and county employees.

Motorists Bump Beacon Pillars 'Off the Alley'

Bowling over beacon pillars is a new pastime in Cambridge, with the city acting as pin boy and careless motorists "knocking 'em down" about as fast as the city "sets 'em up." But Cambridge is getting tired of the job and has decided to put concrete bumpers in front of the pillars.

Originaly the pillars were of concrete but these proved to be easy for a 75 horsepower motor. Then the pillars were reinforced with steel and the game was on in earnest. Motorists began to perfect their aim and popping over steel reinforced pillars became so monotonous that the municipality sought another means of beating the game. It embedded a railroad rail in each pillar and sunk it well below the surface.

This presented a more difficult problem for the motorists but they cheerfully faced the challenge. Thus far they have not succeeded in knocking any off the alley. The rail wouldn't break but it would bend and Cambridge, as well as Pisa, has its "leaning towers."

The first of the new concrete bumpers has been installed. It is at Massachusetts and Washburn avenues in North Cambridge and the municipal authorities are ready to assert that the motorist who makes it interesting for one of these super-armored beacon pillars is going to establish a record that will make climbing Pike's Peak on high look like paper napkins at a $10 banquet.

THREE BILLS GET HOOVER SIGNATURE

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover, on April 21, signed these bills:

Extending the time for commencing and completing construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain near Rouses Point, N. Y., and near Alburgh, Vt.

Authorizing the sale of the United States Shipping Board piers at Hoboken, N. J.

Providing for the extension of boundary limits of the proposed great Smoky Mountain National Park.

TEXT OF NAVAL PACT APPROVED BY DELEGATES

Signatures to Be Attached at Last Plenary Session of Conference

With the signing of the London naval treaty within measurable distance, two lengthy and elaborate statements have been given to the public by leading members of the American delegation to the London conference—the first by Joseph T. Robinson, radiocast to the United States and Canada, the second being an address also by radio by Henry L. Stimson, chief of the United States mission.

Both are couched in moderate but encouraging language, both as regards what has been actually accomplished during the past three months, and what the labors of the conference presages for the future for the eventual peace of the world.

The "achievements" aimed at by the United States have been reached, Senator Robinson declares. Parity with Great Britain could be called a certainty and they had entered no entangling alliances.

Mr. Stimson expressed the opinion that the doings at the conference had filled him with "more confidence" that "peaceful methods of diplomacy" would take the place of warlike methods than ever he had experienced before. He points out that while the Briand-Kellogg pact was "epoch-making," it required "affirmative constructional steps" to carry out the good resolutions contained in the pact. Hence President Hoover's move toward naval limitation.

The three-power pact he described as a great achievement. He later emphasized the fact that the success of the London conference was "necessarily related to the success of the Kellogg pact."

The Monitor's staff correspondent announces that the full text of the London treaty will be published immediately after its signature, which will be accomplished on the morning

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Roy Is Unanimously Chosen Temporary President of Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Eugene Roy was unanimously elected temporary President of Haiti by the Council of State April 21.

President-elect Roy is to assume office next month when the term of President Borno will expire. He will hold office until regular elections can be held for the presidency.

Mr. Roy's election was in accordance with the recommendations of the Hoover commission which suggested him after virtually all of the political elements in Haiti had approved him as a non-partisan candidate.

Eugene Roy is former president of the Government Clearing House and is widely known in financial circles. He has never held political office before and his selection as temporary President met wide approval.

The Council of State was to have acted on his election a week ago, but its meeting was suddenly postponed by President Borno, and there were rumors of a possible hitch due to opposition within the council to his selection.

President Borno last week made changes in the personnel of the council and it was stated that this was done in order to make certain Mr. Roy's election and fulfillment of the program outlined by the Hoover commission and accepted by the opposition in Haiti.

JUDGE PARKER REJECTED BY SENATE GROUP

Committee Opposes Supreme Court Nominee by 10-to-6 Vote

6 REPUBLICANS LEAD UNFAVORABLE MOVE

North Carolina Jurist Refused Opportunity to Answer Opposition Charge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate Judiciary Committee by a 10-to-6 vote on April 21 went on record as adverse to the confirmation of Circuit Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be a member of the United States Supreme Court and so reported to the Senate.

Previous to this unexpectedly decisive ballot of opposition in the committee, a proposal to invite the nominee to come before the committee for personal interrogation was rejected by a 10-to-4 vote.

The vote in committee on the question of confirmation was:

For: F. H. Gillett (R.), Massachusetts; Charles W. Waterman (R.), Colorado; Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Delaware; Felix Hebert (R.), Rhode Island; Lee S. Overman (D.), North Carolina; Hubert D. Stephens (D.), Mississippi.

Against: William E. Borah (R.), Idaho; Charles S. Deneen (R.), Illinois; John J. Blaine (R.), Wisconsin; Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Indiana; Frederick Steiwer (R.), Oregon; George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska; Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Arizona; T. J. Walsh (D.), Montana; T. H. Caraway (D.), Arkansas; C. C. Dill (D.), Washington.

Rejections Unusual

There are a few instances in the history of the Federal Government where nominations for the Supreme Court have been rejected by the Senate, or withdrawn after naming, but this is the first time in a quarter of a century that the appointee for this exalted tribunal has been adversely reported.

What effect the decisive ballot in the committee will have upon the Senate's formal action on the appointment was not predictable. Supporters of Judge Parker conceded that the committee's adverse report would militate against confirmation.

Lee S. Overman (D.), North Carolina, chairman of the subcommittee which reported favorably on the appointment, expressed the opinion that the Judiciary Committee's recommendation of rejection would be upheld by the Senate.

The big margin in the committee was wholly unexpected and surprised Republican Senate leaders. James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, was astonished at the outcome and when asked what the Administration would do threw up his hands and declared that he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the President.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stated that regardless of suggestion that President Hoover might withdraw the nomination or that Judge Parker might voluntarily retire, the committee's adverse report would come before the Senate.

Decision Affects 'Balance'

While the confirmation of Judge Parker is pending before the Senate, the dissenting opinions of the Holmes-Brandeis-Stone group continue in the United States Supreme Court.

The two matters are intimately connected, for the fight on Judge Parker resolves itself fundamentally into a discussion of what effect his appointment would have on the balance now existing within the high tribunal.

Outwardly the Supreme Court shows little evidence of the important contest that is going on, and the dramatic value of occasional indications is lost upon the throngs of casual sightseers who now stand in long queues outside the swinging doors for their opportunity of finding seats in the historic chamber where the Senate of the United States once deliberated. For close observers, however, who attend the court regularly on decision Mondays, the struggle is more real, and far more exciting, than any mere record of votes in the Senate or House, within this same Capitol Building.

Accordingly, the appointment or rejection of Judge Parker, which to the outside public is of somewhat impersonal interest, and to the Senate generally obscured by partisanship, is within the Supreme Court sanctuary itself a sharply focused personal issue, in which every new split decision—and they are numerous these days—adds to the heightened interest.

After four weeks' recess, the Supreme Court met again last week and what followed made a typical day in that group's present life. The court proceeded to hand down 26 written opinions in 30 cases. Several opinions touched on those problems of social and economic development in which observers have learned to expect disagreement within the court. It came in this instance. The "Holmes-Brandeis-Stone" formula was heard, in all, four times that day, twice in outright dissents, and twice in concurring opinions, in which the three associated themselves with the same conclusion reached by the majority, but in which they did not subscribe to the same legal reasoning.

WAY IS SHOWN TO MORE JOBS FOR NEW YORK

Specific Recommendations Made by Governor's Committee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Immediate co-operation of employers with state and municipal agencies for stabilization of industry and preparation for long-term planning to counteract future depressions are recommended in a report submitted to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 21 by the committee on stabilization of industry for prevention of unemployment, named by the Governor on March 30.

"By friendly and co-operative effort," says the report, "it might be that we could increase the industry of New York State high above its present levels and at the same time contribute greatly to a solution of one of the most vexed problems of today."

Present suggestions offered include the employment of full forces part time rather than part forces for full time; use of employees who might otherwise be laid off for spring "house cleaning" around plants; starting of general repairs and other construction that may have been pending or delayed, release of workers without dependents if necessary in preference to those with dependents and two weeks' notice of dismissal with assistance toward finding other work.

The committee, which is headed by Henry Bruere, New York City banker, says, however, that long-range planning should be undertaken by industrial leaders as a definite part of their business program and policy of responsibility to workers.

"That steady work the year around be incorporated in business men's thinking, so that it may assume major importance in the employer's daily planning.

"That the co-operative efforts of citizens of cities and towns be encouraged.

"That the state, city and town governments direct more attention to their construction and purchasing activities, so that important contracts may be held back in times of prosperity and pushed forward in times of depression.

"That special attention be paid to the study of the State employment office system to enlarge its scope and effectiveness."

The committee will make further reports and recommendations from time to time, and will continue to investigate the programs for stabilization which have been successfully used by various industries. It is also planned to hold a series of conferences with manufacturers and business men throughout the State, beginning in Buffalo, May 1, to plan for further stabilization.

Members of the committee other than Mr. Bruere are Maxwell S. Wheeler, Ernest G. Draper, John Sullivan, of the State Federation of Labor; Henry H. Stebbins Jr., and Frances Perkins, state labor commissioner, ex-officio.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Springfield Breaks N. H. State Ground

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Ground has been broken on the Avenue of States at the Eastern States Exposition plant for the New Hampshire State Building, fourth of the permanent buildings erected by New England Commonwealths in which to portray their agricultural, industrial, educational, national and recreational resources.

The building is being erected under supervision of a commission appointed by Gov. Charles W. Tobey under legislative act. It will cost approximately $60,000 and will be completed Aug. 15. The building will be dedicated at the forthcoming fourteenth annual Eastern States Exposition from Sept. 14 to 20 inclusive.

Native materials including granite, brick, trim and interior finish will be used in the New Hampshire Building, which will be of colonial type with early Georgian characteristics. This will be in keeping with the architecture of the Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont state buildings already constructed, and the New England village of original structures being assembled on the exposition grounds by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston in co-operation with the Eastern States management.

ONTARIO HYDRO ADDS TO ITS POWER SYSTEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Another addition has been made to the publicly owned power facilities of Ontario when $525,000 was agreed upon as the price to be paid by the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission for the entire interests of the Foshay Company.

The system to be purchased serves 10 towns in Bruce County, Ontario, and eliminates private interests in this section of the Province.

LINDBERGHS CROSS U. S. IN 14 HRS., 23 MIN.

(Continued from Page 1)

little flying machine. He went over every detail, examined struts, fuselage and landing gear before issuing instructions to mechanics.

Mrs. Lindbergh Navigator

When Colonel Lindbergh was asked whether his wife had piloted the airplane during the flight, he replied that she did the navigating.

"We had to detour from the Ohio-Indiana line because of a fog area," he added. "This made it longer than if we had taken a straight course.

"Our highest air speed was theoretically 185 at 10,000 feet. That was reduced somewhat at higher altitudes. The highest altitude was 15,500 feet. We did not fly wide open. The motor turned up 1800 revolutions per minute, but this varied somewhat to our altitude."

When his flight was referred to as having established a new record for transcontinental flying, Colonel Lindbergh said he would like to make it plain that he did not break the transcontinental speed record, despite the fact that their elapsed time was less than the time taken by Captain Hawks on a similar trip last summer.

"The reason for that," he continued, "is that we made one stop while Captain Hawks's flight was nonstop. I don't believe that we would have made the same time if we had attempted to come through nonstop. Out of deference to Captain Hawks and his accomplishment I want that made clear."

Struck Fog at Cleveland

Captain Hawks, however, told reporters that there was no doubt that the Lindberghs' flight had set a new record.

Colonel Lindbergh said they had followed the Transcontinental Airway's route all the way from Los Angeles to Wichita, but after leaving Wichita they were compelled to alter their course several times because of weather conditions. Then at Cleveland they struck fog and turned north, following the Transcontinental air mail route to New Jersey. At Wichita they took aboard 245 gallons of gasoline and 14 gallons of oil to replenish their supply and were on their way again within 20 minutes.

Colonel Lindbergh said the stop at Wichita had saved them two to three hours in traveling time, since they would have had to throttle the motor to save gasoline if they had undertaken a nonstop flight.

"I do not like to make any definite statement about the technique of altitude flying yet," he continued. "This is only one flight. But I am sure altitude flying will be one of the developments of the near future."

Although he had just completed a flight of more than 2500 miles, Colonel Lindbergh took the wheel of his own motorcar when he left Roosevelt Field, and prepared without hesitation to cope with the heavy traffic of city streets. Both he and Mrs. Lindbergh were still wearing their flying suits when they left in the automobile for New York City. Colonel Lindbergh said he and Mrs. Lindbergh would remain in New York for an indefinite period.

hundred and forty-five gallons of gasoline and 14 gallons of oil were loaded on the ship here.

Colonel Found Difficulty Getting Into Air at Start

GLENDALE, Calif. (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off at Grand Central Airport at 5:26:20 a. m., Pacific standard time, April 20 on their transcontinental one-stop high altitude flight to New York.

Lindbergh's low-wing monoplane, carrying 400 gallons of gasoline, went nearly the length of the three-quarter-mile field without lifting. When the Colonel finally pointed the nose upward, only one side raised, tilting the plane so that a spill seemed imminent. Finally the other side rose, and the plane angled upward with an appearance of heaviness, and sailed over wires and trees beyond the airport. Then Colonel Lindbergh swung back over the field, the plane climbing steadily, and soon disappeared over the San Gabriel Mountains.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh motored to the airport at 4 a. m., while it was still dark. A crowd of 85 shivered in the morning air as they watched the motor warmed up. Electrically heated aviation suits, heavy woolen socks and thick boots were worn by the couple as protection against the low temperatures they expected to encounter in high altitudes. So clumsy were the boots that Mrs. Lindbergh stubbed her toes and had to lift one boot with her hand in clambering into the rear cockpit.

Two small bags, a box of lunch, parachutes and an aviation sextant were the chief items of baggage stowed in the plane. Joe Nikrent, official National Aeronautic Association timer, stowed a sealed barograph in the rear compartment of the plane, which, he said, would record Colonel Lindbergh's landing at Wichita as well as the entire flight.

While her husband busied himself with final preparation, Mrs. Lindbergh chatted with several friends who came to see them off. She sat within the shelter of an automobile until a few moments before the take-off. Then the couple posed before their plane for numerous news camera men.

5000 Greet Lindberghs During Stop at Wichita

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh on a transcontinental high altitude flight, arrived here at 2:20:30 p. m., April 20, in their high-speed monoplane after a flight from Glendale, Calif.

After refueling their low-wing ship and receiving weather reports, they took off for New York at 2:42:35 p. m. During the brief stop at the airport Mrs. Lindbergh did not get out of the plane.

The plane took off into a northwest wind and climbed slowly.

Official timers of the National Aeronautic Association here, Col. H. G. O'Dell and Wilbur Neely, announced the Lindberghs had covered the 1249 miles from Glendale at an average speed of 180 miles an hour.

Approximately 5000 persons were at the airport to cheer the flier and his wife. The flight from Glendale to Wichita was made in 6h. 56m. and 10s. A perfect landing was made by Colonel Lindbergh.

The colonel said he kept the ship at an altitude above 10,000 feet on practically the entire trip. Mrs. Lindbergh said she was having a good time acting as her husband's navigating assistant. The flier said he expected to hold altitudes of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet on the remainder of the trip. Two

New Zealand Butter Hits Canadian Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX—Viewing with alarm the large and steadily increasing quantities of butter being imported from New Zealand to Nova Scotia, the farmers of this Province have appealed to Ottawa, through the Provincial Government, requesting that an additional duty, high enough to adequately protect the farmers of Nova Scotia in the home market, be placed on butter from the Antipodes. If this be not considered feasible they request that the provisions of the Australian treaty be extended to New Zealand so that its butter may enjoy preferential rates entering Canada.

Due to the importation of New Zealand butter, the farmers claim, Canada has changed from a butter exporting country to a butter importing country. In 1923 22,000,000 pounds of butter were exported from Canada.

This year 40,000,000 pounds will be imported. Should a shortage of New Zealand butter occur, consumers, the farmers say, will be stuck as the local production is falling off.

Music in Boston

Roland Hayes

Roland Hayes sang in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon for the third time this season. The attendance proved that even this artist cannot fill the auditorium three times under present concert conditions. Yet the audience was of good size, and it received the tenor's offerings with cordiality, demanding and receiving extra numbers. One of these, Schubert's "Du bist die Ruh'," was one of the most effective renditions of the afternoon, although here, as throughout the afternoon, the singer tended to underline the exquisiteness of his art. Mr. Hayes got away to a poor start in Bach's "He Who Would in Christ Be Living" and "Think Back, My Soul." These were followed by Beethoven's "Busslied," and then the singer entered upon a lieder group which included Schubert's "Die Kraehe" and "Freude der Kinderjahre" and Hugo Wolf's "Benedeit die Sel'ge Mutter" and "Auch Kleine Dinge." A group of contemporary songs led to the customary closing set of spirituals. Here again the selections included less familiar items—"You Bedda Min'," "Hear the Lambs," "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel" and "Hold On." They were sung, as usual, with an authentic touch somewhat mitigated by refinement. L. A. S.

AMERICAN WOMAN AIDS JAPANESE TO HELP ANIMALS

(Continued from Page 1)

understood, to the fact that the Japanese are a great and reasonable people," she began.

It was back in 1911, when Mrs. Burnett was a resident of Japan for the second time, that her attention was drawn to the method employed in gathering and disposing of stray dogs in Tokyo. Centuries of custom had decreed that animal slaughter should be done by the Eta, an inferior class of people; hence to them fell the task of dog catchers. These unfortunate people, though they were freed of all legal restrictions by the great Emperor Meiji after the Restoration in 1911, had made less progress over social limitations than they have today. Their own bitterness found one expression in cruelty to the dogs for which they were responsible.

It required a high order of courage to enable Mrs. Burnett to set about breaking down those ancient barriers of ignorance and custom which sanctioned cruelty to dogs. The only method of aproach to the problem was by personal appeals to the Eta and to her Japanese friends. In this she was joined by a Japanese gentleman, Dr. Yoniyama, and together they labored to save the stray dogs from a cruel end. At one time Mrs. Burnett cared for 79 dogs in her own garden until homes could be found for them.

In 1914 the Japan Humane Society—Nippon Jindo-kai—was organized in Tokyo by a few Japanese and foreigners under Mrs. Burnett's leadership. Then she left Japan. When she returned to Tokyo in 1919 she found the society had been swept away by the activities and excitement incident to the World War; but unfalteringly she undertook its reorganization.

Once more the work of the society was interrupted when in 1923 the great earthquake visited Japan. Human needs were then so imperative that the lot of dumb animals was overlooked, but as soon as conditions permitted Mrs. Burnett marshaled her forces again.

A wider interest among the Japanese in the aims of the Humane Society made possible the first Kindness to Animals Week in May, 1927. Prior to the earthquake Mrs. Burnett had herself financed a Kindness to Animals Day, but the longer program was financed by public subscriptions; and throughout the week the Boy Scouts were willing and enthusiastic assistants.

In 1928 came the famous "carters' parade." The first drinking fountains for horses had been installed in Tokyo in 1920, and an educational campaign in better care for horses had later been undertaken. At the close of the day so many horses were lined up for judging that a second day's use of the military drill ground was granted. Still thousands of horses were coming in, and it became necessary to ask for the field for a week. In all 15,000 horses were judged and of these 200 were declared winners. When the day came for the bestowal of money prizes and medals the Emperor himself ordered that the drill ground be again opened for the occasion.

Mrs. Burnett's labors in behalf of animals in Japan reached to all classes, even to the Imperial Court, many members of which expressed interest and sympathy from the first.

Just before Mrs. Burnett's departure from Japan last October she was the guest of honor at a Boy Scout meeting in Tokyo which was attended by Boy Scout representatives from all parts of Japan and from Formosa, who had traveled to the capital to show their love and respect for Mrs. Burnett, the only woman member of the Boy Scout National Council. The boys made Mrs. Burnett a life member of the Council and pledged themselves to carry on her work for the dumb animals of Japan. Of this work an American newspaper in Tokyo had the following to say in a farewell editorial:

"It is not easy to write with restraint of Mrs. Burnett's life in Japan. . . . Her public work has been the resuscitation and revitalization of the Humane Society. . . . Progress needs driving power, but Mrs. Burnett has not driven; she has led. She leaves her monument in the new consciousness she has awakened in the minds of thousands of Japanese, gentle and simple, that kindness and mercy do not stop with the human family but extend to the dumb creation."

Mrs. Burnett's deep desire to promote friendship and understanding between the American and Japanese peoples, which characterized all her work in Japan, was ably seconded by her husband, Lieut.-Col. Charles Burnett of the United States Army, who has several times been stationed on official duty at the American Embassy in Tokyo, and who also speaks Japanese fluently.

Colonel and Mrs. Burnett are now in London where Colonel Burnett is on official duty as adviser to the American delegation to the naval parley.

CANADA ANTICIPATES HEAVY TOURIST YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The coming season promises to be one of great tourist activity especially as regards the national parks of Canada. Officials of railways and the Department of the Interior report an unusually large number of requests for information and advance bookings.

Visitors to the national parks last year reached over 500,000 people. This travel, large as it is, is in its infancy. The creation of new parks, the extension and improvements of motor highways will provide new stimuli for travel. Expenditure of visitors to the parks range from a few dollars a day to $100 per day. In the returns they can give in health and happiness and in actual economic results Canada's national parks have become a great national asset.

WILCOX-RICH CORPORATION

Net profit of Wilcox-Rich Corporation for the quarter ended March 31 is equal to 83 cents a share on the 325,737 no-par Class B shares, compared with $1.81 a share in the March, 1929, quarter on 210,000 Class B shares then outstanding.

Total Eclipse of Sun April 28 Will Be Over in About a Second

Astronomers Prepare at Different Points to Observe Flash of Moon's Shadow Across the Earth and to Photograph It

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—If the valleys of the moon do not interfere, American astronomers, April 28, will photograph an eclipse of the sun that flashes over their cameras for barely more than a second.

It is one of the briefest eclipses on record and so small—a round shadow half a mile wide—that the president of the American Astronomical Society, Dr. Ernest W. Brown of Yale, warns that the mile-deep valleys on the edge of the moon may spoil it somewhat. As the moon will only barely cover the sun's face, a mile valley may serve as a nick through which sunlight will pour.

Although the moon's valleys are a new hazard owing to the peculiarities of this eclipse, astronomers accustomed to taking chances are preparing at several places for photographs afoot and in airplanes. The largest party will be from Lick Observatory, University of California under direction of Prof. J. H. Moore.

Mount Wilson Observatory will have a party in the field; Dr. Heber D. Curtis of the Allegheny Observatory, University of Pittsburgh, plans to observe in Nevada, and Mrs. Isabel Lewis, astronomer of the Naval Observatory, Washington, plans to photograph at Honey Lake, Calif.

The path of totality extends from San Francisco to the Montana State line. Thereafter the center of the eclipse will be annular, a rim of the sun showing on all sides of the moon, and the spectacle will cross Montana into Canada.

The center of the eclipse is due shortly before noon standard time at Berkeley Cal.; about 12:30 at Denver, where it will be a three-quarters shadow, about 2 p. m. central time, in Chicago and about 3:30 p. m. at New York and Boston. For these three cities it will be about a half eclipse.

In the area of totality, it is said at Harvard Observatory, the usual spectacles of Baily's beads, shadow bands and corona may be expected. No great darkness is forecast because of the small area of complete shadow. It is said a newspaper probably can be read during totality.

70 Massachusetts Drivers Punished

Seventy persons were convicted in Massachusetts last week for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, 24 more than in the week before last, according to the report of George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles. Five were committed to jail, all from district courts.

Convictions for the second time within six years for this offense totaled nine, in district courts. Jail sentences were given to four and appealed, and five were committed to jail.

Of the 1192 licenses or registrations suspended or revoked last week, 88 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

CHANTER ELECTED DEAN OF WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—The election of Prof. William G. Chanter as dean of Wesleyan University has been announced. He will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation last week of Dean Frank W. Nicolson, who held the post for 12 years.

Daen Chanter is Waite professor of ethics and religion and also serves as the college pastor. He was graduated from Wesleyan in 1914 and received his M. A. degree on examination in 1915. In 1918 he received the S. T. B. degree from Boston University and two years later Harvard conferred the M. A. degree on him.

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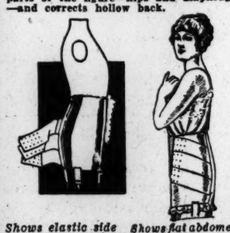
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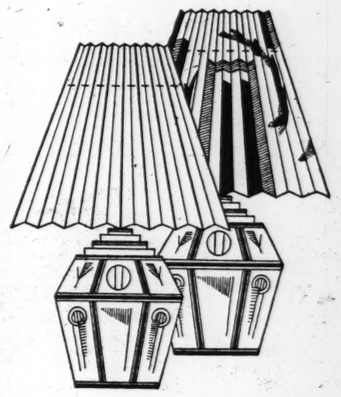
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FIRST QUARTER BUILDING WORK BREAKS RECORDS

Figures Show Results of Hoover Campaign for More Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Five years of public works and utilities construction records were shattered in the first quarter of 1930, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, announced April 20. Government and industry are moving simultaneously, the figures conclusively show, to solve the problem of unemployment by putting into effect the Hoover campaign for accelerated building.

The increase of 55 per cent in construction in the first three months of 1930 over those in 1929 is all the more spectacular, according to the Secretary of Commerce, in view of the business boom which was under way a year ago. During the first three months of 1930 the contracts awarded for public works and utilities construction represented a combined valuation of well over $303,000,000, as contrasted to $159,660,000 in 1925; $220,236,000 in 1926; $217,964,000 in 1927; $242,357,000 in 1928 and $195,623,000 in 1929.

Awards for public buildings alone during the first quarter of the year, according to Mr. Lamont, amount to $32,337,000 and show an increase of 33 per cent over the same period in 1929, and likewise set a five-year high record, having ranged as low as $9,000,000 in 1925.

Indicate Benefit of Program

Other figures were available as further indication of the beneficial effect which President Hoover's public works construction program has had in stimulating activity. Contracts awarded for institutions and hospitals increased 74 per cent over 1929, and set a five-year record. Quarterly figures for religious and memorial buildings, involving some public construction, increased in the first quarter about 45 per cent over 1929, although running behind similar periods in the four preceding years.

A special compilation and analysis of various types of construction classed as public works and utilities shows, according to Mr. Lamont, "gratifying and significant comparisons," with increases ranging from 33 to 249 per cent in nine of the 13 subdivisions listed. Contracts awarded for lighting systems, for example, valued at $20,458,000 for the first quarter of 1930 against $5,864,000 last year, registered the greatest percentage increase.

In a minority of types of new construction listed by the department, only slight gains or actual losses as compared with last year were shown. Awards for educational buildings, and for social and recreational structures, both of which also involve some public construction, were 2 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, below the corresponding period of 1929.

Private Building Lags

Mr. Lamont said: "In the field of strictly private construction, the three major types which represent that field were below the corresponding period of last year with residential construction lagging far behind. Contracts awarded for commercial buildings were 15 per cent under the first quarter of 1929, those for industrial buildings 17 per cent below and residential 48 per cent behind the first three months of last year."

Figures show that railroad construction jumped 128 per cent from $30,973,000 during the first quarter of 1929 to $70,648,000 during the first three months of this year.

Contracts awarded for park development increased 127 per cent during the first quarter of 1930 against the same period last year; waterfront development increased 73 per cent; water supply systems 70 per cent; highway 61 per cent; incinerators 60 per cent; bridges 47 per cent; and public buildings 33 per cent.

The largest decrease was 55 per cent in contracts for railway buildings, followed by 28 per cent in park buildings, 14 per cent in sewerage systems and 3 per cent in educational buildings.

Campaign Inquiries to Avoid Politics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate's special campaign expenditures investigating committee does not intend lending itself to the furtherance of senatorial candidacies, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, its chairman, announced, following the first meeting of the group on April 18.

Charges of excessive expenditures against opponents by candidates and their supporters will be thoroughly sifted, Mr. Nye declared, before the committee itself goes into them with public hearings.

It is the committee's intention, Mr. Nye explained, to keep strictly out of the numerous senatorial contests and to investigate charges only after substantial evidence has been disclosed warranting exposure. In cleaving to this policy the committee will employ a staff of private investigators under the immediate direction of a secretary. A counsel will be obtained later, if that proves necessary. Mr. Nye stated.

Mr. Nye also announced on behalf of the committee that it had decided to ask of all senatorial candidates for a statement of receipts and expenditures for scrutiny for possible action by it.

Concerning charges of excessive outlays during the recent Republican senatorial nomination contest in Illinois, and the one now in progress in Pennsylvania, Mr. Nye said that the contestants will be invited to appear before the committee for personal statements and that the committee will determine what it will do after it has heard these witnesses.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

HULL, Eng.—Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this place, was reported by the Eastern Morning News, which printed the following reference to the service and to the history of the church:

"There was no special ceremony, but the First Reader of the church read an address 'dedicating the church building to the worship of the one God and to the teaching and practice of Christian Science.'

"The history of the Christian Science movement in Hull, from the earliest records available was also traced by the speaker, who said that a small number of Christian Science students, most of whom had experienced its healing power, held Sunday services in 1903.

"The first public lecture in Hull by an authorized Christian Science lecturer was given under the auspices of this small community in May, 1904. In September, 1905, they were organized as a branch of The Mother Church in United States of America.

"It was also announced that the amount raised for the erection of the present building was supplemented by a grant under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of Christian Science."

University Opens Newspaper Plant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Va. — The plan for practical newspaper experience as part of a university course, recommended to the trustees of Washington College by Robert E. Lee in 1869, has been put into practice at the Lee Memorial School of Journalism of Washington and Lee University.

A complete newspaper plant with strictly modern equipment functions daily with students as editors, reporters, copy readers, advertising men and with former newspaper men, now journalism teachers, as constant coaches. A newspaper which makes a profit for the help of needy students is issued.

"The shop is strictly a publishing laboratory for instructional purposes. No competitive printing is done," explained Prof. Roscoe B. Ellard, director of the school, who obtained donations to buy equipment and install the laboratory.

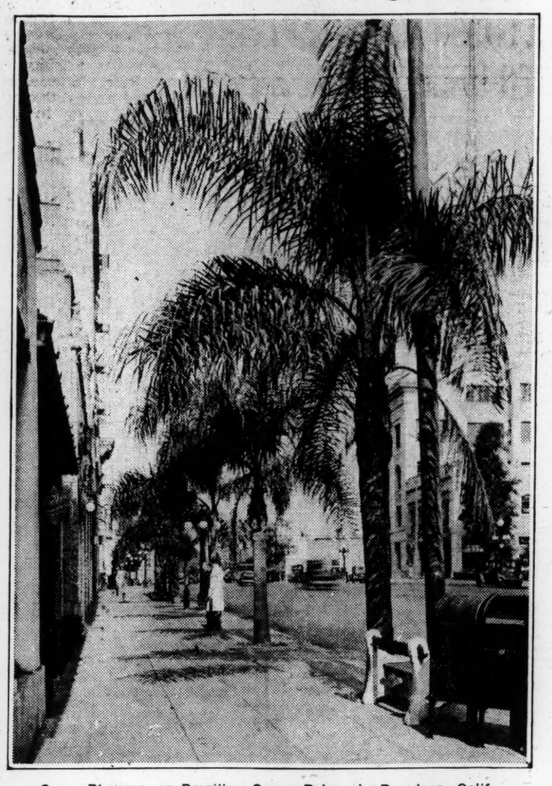
Eighty students are taking journalism courses, the largest enrollment since the school was re-established five years ago, the journalism faculty announced.

TO SCOTLAND BY BUS

SPECIAL FROM MOTOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is now possible to travel from London to Edinburgh in a luxurious motorcoach for £1, compared with the ordinary single third-class railway fare of 49s. 6d. Most of the coaches used for this journey are single-deckers, but some Daimler double-deckers, carrying from 40 to 50 passengers each are also being run.

Shade of the Sheltering Palm



Cocos Plumosa, or Brazilian Queen Palms, in Pasadena, Calif.

PALMS TO BOW TO THE ROSES IN PASADENA FETE

Street of Tournament Parade to Be Lined With Noble Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—In the endeavor to make its principal business street one of the most distinctive and picturesque in the country, Pasadena has begun the planting of 1000 stately cocos plumosa palm trees on Colorado Street, down which the Tournament of Roses parade passes each New Year's Day.

The initial step was taken when Gov. C. C. Young placed the first soil about the roots of a cocos plumosa or Brazilian queen palm in a formal ceremony before the Post Office. The Governor used a silver-plated shovel which was then presented as a gift of appreciation to Fred Standish Kenfield, retired magazine publisher, who has been a diligent worker in the beautification movement. Mr. Kenfield told of a plan under way to rename the thoroughfare "Street of a Thousand Palms."

Colorado Street, at a cost of $2,000,000, is being widened to 100 feet for three miles through the heart of the city.

The trees are being planted at 30-foot intervals in holes cut through the sidewalks, and property owners will be assessed not more than $12 for each tree planted on their frontage. Upkeep will be the work of the park department. The trees being planted are five years old and from six to seven feet in height, and come from local nurseries. The cocos plumosa grows to a height of more than 100 feet and is noted for its feathery grace. The palm planting project, instituted by the Woman's Civic League more than a year ago, has been supported by many clubs and other organizations of the city.

Effort Made to End Graft in U. S. Sports

NEW YORK (AP)—A campaign to eradicate the indorsement system involving sports goods houses and prominent athletes, has been inaugurated by the Federal Trade Commission, the Evening Post said on April 19. Its purpose is to wipe out all business arrangements between sellers of sporting material and amateur and professional athletes.

The post says a conference of sports goods house representatives has been called secretly for May 7 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., with the announced intention "to end graft in American sport."

The call was issued to about 50 companies by M. Markham Flannery, director of the trade practices conferences of the commission, and Garland F. Ferguson Jr., commission chairman, is to preside. Under a code of rules proposed for consideration the commission will be given broad powers to proceed against a house on complaint of a rival, and the athlete also probably would be called to account.

If the commission is successful the income of many prominent athletes who make a practice of indorsing articles for advertising purposes will be reduced considerably. Last year, the commission found, "one sports goods company paid $370,000 in athletic graft."

University Wants Less Sociability

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The University of Wisconsin faculty committee on April 18 announced a curriculum revision plan to make the university an institution of learning and not "a social club." If approved, the plan will become effective next fall.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university, said in the announcement that many "students have gone to universities not chiefly to get an education, but to enjoy the social life."

The plan will open the university to all high school graduates who fill the present requirements. They will be classed by attainment and placement tests, and at the end of two years will receive a certificate of graduate in liberal arts.

One radical change is approximation of the present university experimental college, which will seek "attainment of familiarity with the philosophical approach to individual, economic and political life." A second, the examination in general knowledge of the students before graduation. A third, permission for exceptional students to speed up work in order to receive a master's degree at the same time the bachelor's degree is granted.

ANTI-PROHIBITION GROUP WITHDREW BOSTON SUPPORT

Curran Says Crooker Did Not Use Funds for 'Education'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has withdrawn its financial support from its Boston agent, Conrad W. Crooker, because it was not satisfied with the accounting he made of funds sent him to stage "spontaneous" public protest meetings on the "Black Duck" episode and other wet demonstrations, the Senate Lobby Committee learned from Henry H. Curran, president of the association.

Mr. Curran's organization, he told the committee, agreed to contribute $1500 for campaign expenses in the Springfield special congressional election, with the understanding it was to be used to stage a "Black Duck" parade and other "educational work," but when an investigation was made of Mr. Crooker's expenditures it was found that he had used $710 of the money in "getting out the vote."

Mr. Curran declared that the association does not approve of that way of influencing elections and discontinued financial support of Mr. Crooker's activities. Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, charged, however, that the association had spent nearly $20,000 in Boston in 1926 for "the same purpose." Mr. Curran's reply was that he was not connected with the association at that time.

More Information Asked

The account which Mr. Crooker rendered to national headquarters listed as its chief item, "Organization work through Gatelee, $710." The association was not satisfied and asked for more information about John F. Gatelee and the nature of his work.

Mr. Crooker replied: "Mr. Gatelee is president of the Central Labor Union of Springfield and is a sound, prudent, reliable person. He assisted me in handling certain educational work in that district. The item of $710 representing disbursements through Mr. Gatelee is not susceptible to individual vouchers as they were not obtainable from the individuals involved."

Still not satisfied, the association asked for vouchers it could present to the clerk of the House of Representatives as required by the Corrupt Practices Act. Julian Codman of Boston, head of the Constitutional Liberty League, promised Mr. Curran that he would investigate the expenditures made by Mr. Crooker.

'Will Keep His Mouth Shut'

Mr. Codman later sent to Mr. Curran an itemized list of names to whom small amounts were paid to aid in getting out the vote. Part of Mr. Codman's letter declared "Tycho Peterson, Republican Representative in the Legislature from the West Springfield District, was supposed to help out the Swedish voters. As a matter of fact did nothing. Mr. Gatelee says so far as Mr. Peterson goes any money he received came from Mr. Gatelee personally. Mr. Peterson is under obligation to Mr. Gatelee and he feels confident he will keep his mouth shut in regard to the whole matter."

Altogether the association gave $3873 to the Liberal Civic League for expenses in Boston which was used for a meeting at which Governor Ritchie of Maryland spoke, and investigating the "Black Duck" episode over which there had been a "good deal of feeling and agitation in Massachusetts," Mr. Curran explained. The money was paid through Julian Codman of Boston.

A total of $17,017 has been spent in Massachusetts in the last six months for this purpose, the record showed; $13,834 was raised locally and $3181 was paid by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Pierre du Pont contributed $5000 to the league, leading Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana to inquire if it was a du Pont subsidiary.

Suit to Prevent Halsey Stuart Deal

NEW YORK (AP)—A suit to restrain the Fox Film and Theater Corporations from putting into effect the Halsey Stuart-Clarke financing program was filed in the Supreme Court on April 21 by Stanley M. Lazarus, counsel for the Class A Stockholders' Protective Association of the Fox Film Corporation.

The action also seeks a court order compelling the new officers of the corporations to immediately put into effect the Bancamerica-Blair, Lehman, Dillon Read financing plan, which was approved by the stockholders March 13.

The Bancamerica-Blair, Lehman, Dillon Read plan, proposed by William Fox, was dropped when Fox sold his controlling interest in the two corporations to Harley L. Clarke, of Chicago.

Lazarus, in announcing suit, declared that the Halsey Stuart plan favored by Clarke and the new officers of the corporation "clearly constitutes a fraud upon the Class A stockholders and is absolutely illegal in many of its aspects."

PALMS IN NEW YORK? MAYBE BEFORE LONG

NEW YORK (AP)—A gradual approach of the Gulf Stream to the Atlantic coast which would eventually transform long Island into a palm fringed semitropical island, was reported April 19 by Capt. Sir Arthur Rostron, master of the liner Berengaria, on the ship's arrival from Europe.

Captain Rostron said he found the stream within a little more than 200 miles of the Ambrose Channel lightship on this voyage, and expressed opinion that it was constantly veering toward the coast.

He said the fog which has been so prevalent this season off the American coast was caused by the warmer atmosphere resulting from the shift of the Stream.

DAVIS TERMED 'WET' CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATE

Beck's Backing and Statement Are Surprise to Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, leading wet spokesman in Congress, in a formal statement on April 20, announced his support of the Davis-Brown ticket in the close Republican primary contest in Pennsylvania.

This state sponsored and backed by the Philadelphia political machine of William S. Vare, Republican Senator-elect who was twice denied his place in the Senate on the ground of fraudulent campaign expenditures, is opposing Joseph R. Grundy (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who has the indorsement and support of the Mellon faction. This last group is headed by W. L. Mellon, nephew of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is also a leader of this organization.

The fact that Mr. Beck should throw his support to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in his campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination, was not in itself of any untoward importance. As a Vare lieutenant, in fact, the Vare choice for his seat in the House, it was to be expected that Mr. Beck would be for Mr. Davis, and Francis Shunk Brown, the Vare candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

But that Mr. Beck should publicly proclaim his backing of the Davis-Brown ticket, on the ground that both were "liberals" on the prohibition issue was most unexpected and of political import. As a member of President Hoover's Cabinet, although a senatorial candidate, it was assumed that Mr. Davis would take a pro-dry stand.

Personally, he has not indicated any other attitude. But Mr. Beck very definitely characterizes him as a wet. It is impossible to conceive that Mr. Beck would make his declaration without having first apprised Mr. Davis of what he proposed saying.

On this basis it is taken for granted in political quarters that Mr. Davis and the Vare ticket is making an indirect appeal for wet support, through the instrumentality of the indorsement of one of the leading wet advocates of the country.

"Those of us who believe that the prohibition laws should be modified or repealed," Mr. Beck declared, "can safely trust Mr. Brown. This point of view applies with equal force to Mr. Davis."

RETALIATORY COTTON DUTY

CAIRO, Egypt—A motion proposing imposition of a 60 per cent duty on American imports in retaliation for the proposed increase in the duty on Egyptian cotton imported into the United States will be discussed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Fannie Adolphson, Arlington, Mass.
Betty Hoffses, Dedham, Mass.
Fred M. Joerndt, Chicago, Ill.
Jeannette R. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
M. V. Rowan, Toronto, Canada.

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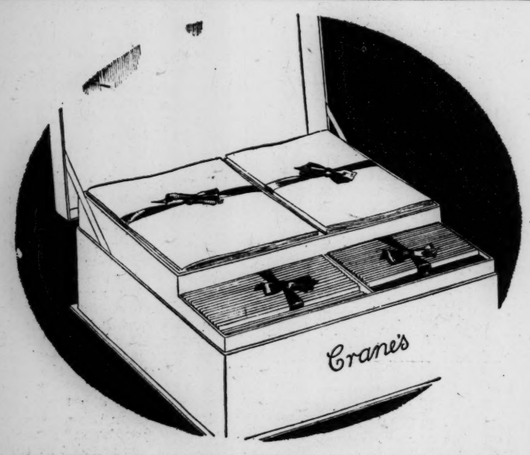

PARIS FOR YOUR WEDDING GOWN, BUT YOUR PAPER TROUSSEAU WILL COME FROM CRANE'S

Weddings of distinction are almost invariably announced on Crane's papers. In fact, the complete paper trousseau of the bride is chosen from Crane's, all the way from her visiting cards to her invitations and "thank you" notes. Of especial interest are Ivory Informals announcing the engagement and Crane's Bride's Notes to acknowledge the many gifts. A variety of Crane's fine writing papers for use after her marriage, will also find their place in the "paper trousseau." Crane's has been the choice of socially distinguished brides since 1801. Your jeweler or exclusive stationer can show you Crane's papers in various forms, with proper engravings for every social occasion.

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NO MOTHER can begin too soon the proper care of the child's first teeth—for it can mean much to the child later on. It is important to know that merely brushing the teeth is not enough, because the brush cannot reach into all the tiny crevices along the line where teeth and gums meet.

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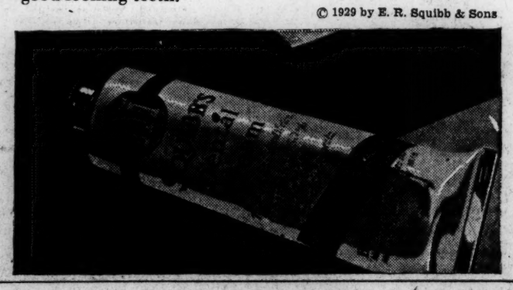

Remember 'way back when—

PEOPLE «TAXIED» IN HANSOM CABS?

REFLECTING back from this day of efficiency and economy, it seems almost incredible that there was once a time when many valuable meat products were destroyed . . . when sausage casings, for instance, were actually thrown away—wasted. Later some of the casings were saved—but only in such quantities as were required to serve the needs of the local sausage factories.

As time went on export markets were developed; and with the addition of a steadily growing domestic popularity of ready-to-serve meats in the form of frankfurters and other types of sausage, the demand for casings turned into a completely marketable form what was once almost wholly a waste.

Processing of casings, too, has made a decided forward step in recent years, and an absolutely sanitary product is turned out. After thorough cleansing, casings are soaked in ice-cold brine; then tested, graded for size and put into salt cure. Again they are tested and checked for grading, sanitation and wholesomeness.

The processing time has also been greatly shortened. Whereas ten days were formerly required to cure sausage casings, this operation is now accomplished in twenty-four hours. Operating costs have been reduced and the user today receives a better, stronger, less perishable and more accurately graded casing than ever before. The advantages to the consumer are conspicuous in such Armour-manufactured products as Star Pork Sausage, Star Frankfurters and Star Liver Sausage. Furthermore, the sausage manufacturer, however small, can obtain Armour and Company casings in volumes as small as 1-lb. cartons or 5 and 10-lb. pails. This permits frequent purchases and a product assured against chance of deterioration.

In their preparation, handling and quality, the Armour casings of today contrast as sharply with those of a generation ago as the present-day limousine taxicab contrasts with the hansom cab of bygone days.

J. Ogden Armour
President

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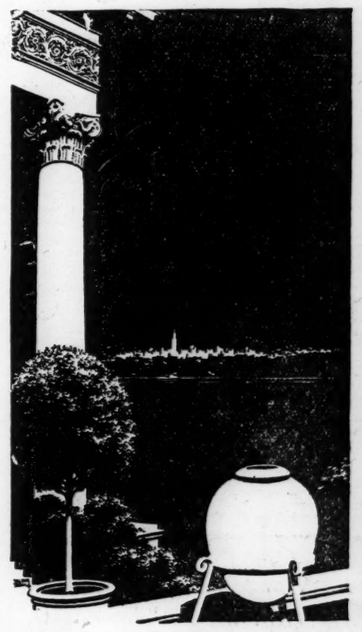

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Encouraging Reports of Progress in Organized Humane Work From Many Nations

Britain Would End Stag Hunting, Then Tackle Fox Hunting

London

"OUT of sight, out of mind" is an oft-quoted truism, and, unfortunately, is true in a very large number of cases. This probably accounts for what must seem to all animal lovers the slow progress made in the abolition of such so-called sports as stag hunting fox hunting, rabbit coursing, hare coursing, otter hunting and so on. But progress is being made.

For first time in the history of the many bills promoted in Parliament designed to protect animals, one recently received its second reading without a division. This bill affects two particular pursuits, namely, the coursing of rabbits and the hunting of the carted stag. Admittedly this is only a step in the right direction for it does not deal with the question of exterminating the wild deer or of fox, hare or otter hunting. The bill is being brought forward by Isaac Foot, who owned to being almost aghast at fortune turning so suddenly in his favor.

The Protection of Animals Act of 1911, amended in 1921, only makes it illegal to course or hunt animals in an inclosed space from which they have no chance of escape. As regards the carted deer the new bill provides penalties for "any person who promotes, arranges, conducts, assists or takes part in the hunting or coursing of any animal which is or has to his knowledge been kept in confinement."

Those who have the welfare of animals at heart are at present confining themselves to the question of stag hunting. When this is prohibited by law brought about by the pressure of public opinion they can then turn their attention to the larger question of fox hunting. At present public opinion against fox hunting is small, though more and more it is becoming the pursuit only of the rich.

Other work done in 1929 includes the spread of more humane methods of slaughter. In Scotland the use of the humane slaughter pistol is compulsory and in England its spread is shown by the use of over 2,000,000 cartridges in 1929 as against 125,000 in 1925. There are now 335 local authorities which have taken up its use. It is estimated that some 12,000,000 animals would be affected by its use in England.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Animals is doing much good work in humane education. Its lecturers have now the tnrée into nearly all schools, both government and otherwise. The cinema film makes a wide appeal and this is shown in three ways: by the cinema theaters, with a portable projector and with the mobile cinema. This last, which is a self-contained unit, can show its films in daylight and has been so successful that it is booked ahead for two years. The society also does good work with the organizing of pet shows and it is stressed that it is really the children who are on show, not the pets, for it is the well-to-do condition of the pets that is judged and not their beauty or breeding. Many hundreds of these shows take place every year.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds now appears to be in view of a successful conclusion to three of its activities. These are: Legislation (1) prohibiting the use of any toothed trap, for birds; (2) forbidding not only the importation, but the sale of wild birds' plumage; and (3) the adoption of national and international measures to protect sea birds from death by oil pollution, by insuring the use of separators on all ships that carry oil.

It was stated at a recent meeting of the society that six lighthouses had now been equipped with perches which must have saved the lives of countless birds during the annual migrations.

Organized Work in Hungary Is Revived

By KARL FOLLERT
President of the Hungarian Animal Protection Society

Budapest

A NATIONAL animal protection society was founded in Hungary in 1882, by Otto Hermann, the great naturalist, and in the years preceding the war, the movement made great strides both in the capital and the provinces. Owing to political and economic conditions resulting from the war, humanitarian work of this kind necessarily suffered heavily, but during the last two years much progress has been registered. A monthly magazine has been published, membership figures considerably increased and the Bird and Tree Protection Day, initiated by this society in 1906, but for some years discontinued, reintroduced into the schools with the permission and sympathetic help of Count Kuno Klebelsberg, Minister of Education.

Before the war, the great aim of this society was propaganda of the idea of animal protection, but recently it has become much keener upon practical steps toward helping animals by the erection of first-aid stations, the care and protection of waif and suffering animals, etc. At the moment, attempts are being made to establish weekly courses in the knowledge and care of animals for coachmen, cabmen, etc."

Holland Continues Dogcart Crusade

Amsterdam

PUBLIC opinion in the Netherlands is gradually developing in favor of kindness to animals, according to the 65-year-old Dutch Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The inspectors of the different sections of this Dutch society are experiencing a continual and increasing support from the general public. Not only is the Dutch press in general an active supporter of this movement, but it is especially encouraging to note that several youth organizations are giving space to this kindness to animals work in their papers.

Although the use of the dogcart in the Netherlands is very much on the decrease, especially in some big towns, such as Rotterdam, where the dogcart has not yet been prohibited, the battle against this misuse of the dog is being carried on with unflagging zeal by a Dutch federation of societies, comprising a great many humane societies, as, for instance, the Dutch Anti-Dogcart League, the Dutch Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and affiliated organizations.

The public is showing great sympathy in this movement, which was proved especially in December last year, when the Anti-Dogcart League and the Dutch society aforementioned founded a special institution, "Support to Man and Animal," the aim of which is to provide money for the support of needy dogcart owners in case a national decree for the abolition of the dogcart comes into force.

Russia Establishes Animal Sanctuaries; Hunting Regulated

Moscow

PREVENTION of cruelty to animals in Russia is based on scientific and utilitarian rather than than on humanitarian conceptions, according to G. M. Potemkin, a prominent member of the Defense of Nature organization which is attached to the Commissariat for Education and attempts to guard the beasts and plants of the Soviet Union from willful destruction and injury.

"We approach the problem not from the humanitarian angle, but rather from that of the economic interests of the country, which would be harmed by cruel and irrational treatment of animals," declared Mr. Potemkin.

Hunting during the spring breeding season is forbidden; a number of reservations where animals may live in safety have been established, one of the largest, with an area of 700,000 acres, being in the Caucasus; and some animals, including beavers and certain kinds of deer, which are in danger of extermination may not be hunted at all. The journal of the organization, Defense of Nature, contained a plea for the preservation of the last Siberian tigers, who are being disturbed in their lairs by the opening up of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad and whom the local authorities, considering only the tigers' reputation for mischief, had decided to hunt down and exterminate by all means.

It seems that a society for the defense of domestic animals existed in Russia before the revolution, but has not been revived. On the other hand such an organization flourishes and carries on a good deal of publicity work in Ukrainia, where citizens are entitled to appeal to the police if they witness instances of maltreatment of animals.

Children are taught to spare and protect animals in the Soviet schools; and the Society of Young Naturalists, with 60,000 members, includes the children who are most interested in nature study. There is an annual Bird Day, when children prepare and hang artificial nests, make reports about birds and their habits and parade the streets with banners and slogans, urging that there should be no wanton destruction of birds and their nests.

Denmark Succeeds in Setting Example to All in Protection

Copenhagen

DENMARK has been one of the first countries of Europe to respect the words of Solomon, "A wise man regardeth the life of his beast." Through Dr. Smith, a clergyman of Denmark, the first system of laws relating to the protection of animals, was adopted by the people in 1789, which have from that date, been amended by various State Acts. The first rules stated that the use of the word "animal" included "any domestic animal," of whatever species or kind, whether quadruped or not.

Denmark has also been one of the foremost to diminish hunting for mere pleasure or sport, the object being to develop it only from an economic point of view. Hunting laws were remodeled in 1871, and again in 1879, and again at a later date. These laws prohibit the use of barbed wire in any district where hunting is carried on; they protect ducks, wild swans, rabbits, etc., by prohibiting the firing of a gun one hour after sunset; the carrying of a gun by any person under 18 years of age; the use of spring traps or snares, except by permit, and when this is given the traps must be visited three times each day; they forbid the use of poison, except by permit from an association, for the extermination of pests. Whenever poison is used in a district, a notice is posted in prominent places, that it would be advisable to take care of domestic pets.

There is a very sharp control of the transport of animals in railway wagons. The floor of the wagon must be corrugated and sprinkled with gravel to prevent slipping. From Nov. 1 to May 1 a covered wagon must be used.

Much good work has been done, through the daily and weekly papers, against vivisection. From 1860 to 1880, there was many a battle fought between the lovers of animals and the professors, which resulted in a law passed in 1890 controlling those engaged in this work, by requiring a license, which can only be obtained for a short period. It compels the giving of anaesthetics to all animals used, and controls the veterinary schools and hospitals. Some of the most prominent people connected with the agitation for this law were, Lieut. Viggo Schmidt and Etatsraad Jacob Lembche and his wife.

Slaughtering of animals may only be carried out by expert men, and is subject to a 500 kroner penalty if disobeyed. Other penalties range from 40 to 400 kroner for the breaking of laws applying to animals. These laws also concern animals in a menagerie, circus, zoological gardens and all performing animals.

KINDNESS TO WHOM KINDNESS IS DUE

BE KIND TO ANIMALS
ANNIVERSARY
APR. 21-26
Seattle Dog Gets Merited Recognition by Finding Boy Wandering in Mountains
Dog Braves Flames to Save His Friend
His Barks Arouse Occupants of Studio, but He Remains Till His Pal Leaves
Airdale Rescues Stray Kitten in Street
A KITTEN
Alberta Sheep Dog Mothers Small Lamb
Makes Thirteenth Rescue With No Failures, as Re
Kaiser, the Police Dog, Saves His Pal and Cares Not for Sniffs of Poodles
"Horse Sense" and the Lost Boy
HERB LEWIS
Honor Paid Los Angeles Airedale for Saving Building From Flames
Alaskan Dog Carries Note From Miners Across a Peak Alone at Night in 40 Below

Argentina's Crusade to Protect Animals Is Widely Supported

Buenos Aires

TO ANYONE who has lived during the last 20 years or more in Argentina, one of the most remarkable developments has been the attitude adopted with regard to animals. Gone are the days of unbridled cruelty, the result of ignorance and insensibility to pain and suffering, a legacy from Indian forbears. Gone are the carelessness concerning animals' wants, and the ill-treatment of cattle and horses.

In the cattle trade, particularly in the stock yards, great stress is laid on the fact that the animals destined for the frigorificos or freezing plants, must be well treated, for bruises damage the meat which cannot then be used for chilling purposes. In all the cattle trucks operating on the railways, there are painted warnings to the effect that the animals must be humanely treated.

Apart from this purely commercial reason which has been instrumental in bringing about so great a change in the Argentine's attitude to animals, much is due to the efforts of the Sociedad Protectora de Animales, an official body duly recognized by Law No. 2786 which was decreed on April 11 of 1882. This society, has as its main purpose the protection of animals, inquiry into conditions under which animals used for transport are working, the erection of homes for abandoned animals, and veterinary clinics.

The society also edits a magazine, is responsible for the Dia del Animal, which is celebrated annually in one of the largest elementary schools, promotes special lectures and talks among children on the subject of kindness to animals, keeps in touch with similar institutions all the world over, but principally in the United States, and keeps a very careful eye on all public entertainments wherein there is any likelihood of animals performing.

The Sociedad Argentina Protectora de Animales is now engaged in a struggle against the increasing practice of vivisection in universities and experimental clinics. They have already presented before the Senate a project intended to regulate the practice. The 10 articles of this project insist that no vivisection should be carried out by non-qualified persons; that anæsthetics should invariably be used when practicing vivisection; that the use of "curare," the Indian poison which paralyzes the animal but does not in any way diminish its sensibility be absolutely prohibited; and that all vivisection should be filmed in order that there be no need to repeat the operation for purposes of demonstration.

'Six Months' for Cruelty in Austria

Vienna

IN AN interview given to the Monitor correspondent, Dr. Eduard Melkus, president of the Vienna Animal Protection Soicety, one of the oldest and largest societies of its kind in Europe, said:

"The animal protection movement in Austria is making steady progress, as is proved by the success of the International Animal Protection Congress held in Vienna in May, 1929, which was the first gathering of its kind to be held in a German-speaking country after the war. In the past, there was no special animal protection legislation, but the new Austrian penal code includes provisions which, for the first time, acknowledge the legal right of animals to protection against deliberate torment or ill treatment, while the punishment for offenders has been fixed at six months' imprisonment.

"Vivisection and the slaughter of animals by cruel methods are matters which have to be combated. It is interesting to note the growing opposition against vivisection among medical men here. A doctors' anti-vivisection society was founded in Vienna two years ago. It has now more than 260 members, included among whom are such well-known men as Prof. Adolf Lorenz and Prof. Franz Chvostek."

Baseball Capturing Interest Once Given Mexican Bull Fights

Mexico City

MEXICO is one of the countries where organized efforts for the protection of animals have not yet succeeded in becoming firmly established.

The burro, the mule and the horse are still more important in Mexico than in most other civilized countries because communication and transportation are only just in their beginning. Mexican culture is still as distinctly "horsey" as the American "Wild West" was several generations ago. But because the life of the native has been none too soft itself, he is not always conscious when he is cruel to the animals he has domesticated for his pleasure or use.

In 1923 Ramon and Francisco de la Barra, Mexican lawyers of independent fortune, organized the first humane society of the country. In a few years it acquired nearly 5000 members, including educational department officials, school teachers, policemen, newsboys and school children. Some lent their homes for animal asylums, but no one center was established for such purposes.

The society flourished for several years, but like most first efforts at organization in Mexico, it waned, and today only a shade of the society exists under the direction of Salvador Gonzalez Herajon. The individuals who were most enthusiastic still continue their personal efforts, but as an organization the society is weak.

There has been no directed activity on the part of the Mexican Government to encourage kindness to animals, but the public health department has taken a hand in the matter of street dogs. Three years ago Mexico City was populated with thousands of them which led a precarious existence on what they could find. It was a picturesque but sad sight to see almost as many street children as dogs, both without homes. It was estimated there were 1000 "wild" children; some of these had never known where they came from. They ran in gangs and they slept in clusters in the corners of buildings and on the sidewalks with their dogs.

But during the third year of Calles' administration an industrial school was built in which all the children were housed who were found on the streets after nine at night, and who could not prove that they had a home. The number of street dogs too decreased. Stray dogs without licenses had been collected by the public health department and when they were not called for after several weeks, they were humanely disposed of.

With education stimulated in recent years, it is hoped that the all too prevalent attitude toward animals will change. Already the bull fight is fast decreasing in interest to the average Mexican and he may be found in enormous numbers nowadays on almost every vacant lot in Mexico on holiday afternoons playing baseball.

Crowds as great as those of bull fights were seen in front of score boards that portrayed the Mexican baseball games at the recent inter-Latin-American athletic meet at Havana, Cuba, and a Mexican crowd before a score board is a new thing.

Italian Movement Against Vivisection Is Gaining Headway

Rome

PROTECTION of animals in Italy has not reached that development of organization and efficiency which is to be met with in other countries. In the last few years, however, sensible progress has been made, especially in the southern provinces and the Islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

It was Giuseppe Garibaldi who, in 1871, founded the first Italian society for the protection of animals, and in 1888 an article was inserted in the penal code having as its aim the prevention and punishment of cruelty committed against animals, which article is still in force. The great Italian statesman, Luigi Luzzatti, devised a law on the protection of animals which extended and deepened the spirit and the letter of the article, and a special bill was approved and set in force in June, 1913. This law contemplated not only the repression but also the prevention of ill treatment against animals, and announced the recognition as police officers of the guards nominated by the individual societies for the protection of animals raised to the status of moral bodies. This quality, most important for the purpose of repression, was confirmed by the Fascist Government.

The government of Benito Mussolini by energetic and severe circulars to the prefects and the local authorities has not failed to keep alive the spirit of the Luzzatti law, pending the possibility of bringing it up-to-date and harmonizing it with the vast framework of provisions of a moral and social character undertaken by the Fascist régime. The Italian Societies for the protection of animals, which have been asked to express their opinion on the subject, have submitted to the Minister of Justice the following text for insertion in the new code:

"Whoever is cruel to animals, or submits them to undue fatigue or neglects their feeding, or uses them for work to which they are not suited through indisposition or age, is punished by a fine of 100 to 3000 lire. The same penalty is applied to anyone who, even for scientific or educational purposes, without permission from the authorities or outside of the premises destined for the purpose, submits live animals to experiments which would cause horror. The penalty is increased if the animals used in games or public spectacles thereby incur exhaustion or suffering. In the case foreseen in the first part of the present article if the guilty person be a cab driver or other driver of animals who is licensed, the verdict carries with it the suspension of the license, where habitual transgressors are concerned."

There is a movement which is increasing in importance every day for the abolition of vivisection. The Minister of Justice has received many requests for the insertion in the new Penal Code of an article saying that vivisection is abolished except in special cases determined by law.

Belgian Law Stops All Bird-Blinding

Brussels

THE work of animal protection in Belgium has made great progress since the war. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals possesses refuges in the principal towns, for animals lost or deemed "undesirable" by their masters. Animals for which places cannot be found in the refuges are painlessly done away with.

From the legislative point of view appreciable progress has been realized. There is only article 561 in the Belgian penal code which makes cruelty to animals a simple police offense, and the same applies to pain inflicted on animals during fights, games or public spectacles. The lack of suitable legislation being manifest, M. Ason, Senator of Tournai, proposed a law in November 1924 which would be far more comprehensive and which raises cruelty to animals to the status of a misdemeanor. The proposed law also prescribes a regulating of means of transport and slaughter and vivisection experiments.

This proposal, after lengthy study made by a commission was voted by the Senate, then by the Chamber and became law on March 22, 1929. After this persons convicted of cruelty to animals can be punished by several days' imprisonment. Very shortly the Government will issue in the Official Gazette the royal decrees on the carrying out of this law.

The law of March 22 also prohibits with severe penalties the cruel and stupid custom of blinding singing birds, notably finches, on the pretext that it will improve their singing.

Cruelty to Animals Now Criminal Act Says German Code

Berlin

SEVERAL new measures have been introduced in Germany in the last year—and others are being planned—for the protection of animals. To a great extent the untiring work of the many German societies for the furtherance of kindness to animals is responsible for this progress.

A great step forward in this direction is the classification of acts of cruelty against animals under the heading "criminal acts" (Vergehen) in the new edition of the civil code now under preparation. Hitherto they were classified as "trespasses" (Uebertretungen). Now that cruelty to animals has been stamped a criminal act it will be subject to severer punishment which in especially serious cases may amount to six weeks of imprisonment. This revision of the civil code is engaging the interest of the societies for the protection of animals in Germany to a very great extent at present.

The nine societies having their seat in Berlin, for instance, have united on the subject of antivivisection, so as to give more force to their recommendations for the articles treating this subject in the revised civil code. This is no little achievement when one considers the different opinions entertained even by such societies on this subject. They have agreed upon several practical suggestions. One is that more use be made of films, so as to prevent unnecessary repetition of experiments, another that no animals should be experimented upon twice. The institutions in question are to be admonished to care for the animals in a satisfactory way and special investigations are to be made from time to time for this purpose. Moreover, an attempt is to be made to enforce special licenses for experiments.

There is a strong movement against hunting after hounds in this country where it is already exceptional. Thus a club near Berlin recently resolved to refrain from this kind of sport. This hunting is now also prohibited for the officers of the German Army.

The State of Prussia has issued new regulations for the protection of animals. Among them is an embargo on catching birds by night and on using dazzling light in order to capture them. Persons stuffing animals must keep a list, showing from where they got the animals. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture has requested that special bricks permitting birds to build nests be fitted into the walls of public buildings. This is especially recommended for public schools.

Organized Kindness-to-Animals Work Is Showing Gains in France

Paris

BULLFIGHTING will be ousted from France if the campaign which is being conducted by several humane societies meets with the success which it deserves. Although this form of alleged sport has never had the vogue in France which it has enjoyed in Spain, "courses de taureaux" are held in certain localities, especially in southwestern France. Two organizations which are doing all in their power to have them banned are the Horse Protection League (Ligue française pour la protection du cheval, 55, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris) and the Animals' Defense League (Ligue pour la défense des animaux, 23, Rue des Martyrs, Paris). Paris International Films has produced a propaganda film against bullfighting in France which should have a wide popular appeal.

The kindness-to-animals movement is making itself more and more felt in French legislation. Deputy René Richard is the leader of a parliamentary group devoted to this object which includes 220 members. They are working for the revision of the Loi Grammont, passed in 1850, which provides for the infliction of small penalties for cruelty to domestic animals, but which is sadly in need of being expanded and brought up to date.

The Animals' Defense League, of which Mme. Paul Simons is president and founder, has as its chief aim to secure more humane treatment for animals brought, sometimes from great distances, to the Paris slaughter houses. Conditions in the abattoirs have greatly improved as a result of the work of the league's inspectors, of whom there are seven, one being paid and the others serving in an honorary capacity. Many of the drovers have joined the league, which has now a membership of 11,050, including about 5000 members of branch organizations in the provinces. The need for this work in the abattoirs became strikingly apparent in the course of an investigation conducted four years ago by M. Chiappe, Prefect of Police, who discovered that out of 1500 drovers employed, there were only 15 who had no convictions for cruelty. The league also finds homes for stray dogs and cats. It publishes a bimonthly journal entitled La Défense des Animaux.

Birds are befriended by the Fédération des groupements français pour la protection des oiseaux. This federation has been formed by an affiliation of the French Birds' Protection League (Ligue française pour la protection des oiseaux, 198, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris) and eight other societies, principally local organizations in the French provinces. The federation makes small grants of money to local societies to assist them in carrying out their work for birds. It promotes the establishment of bird refuges and sanctuaries, disseminates information concerning the building of bird houses and winter feeding, arranges lectures, sells books, pamphlets and picture postcards about birds and publishes a quarterly bulletin with articles of interest to bird-lovers. The president is M. Jean Delacour.

Japan Observes Week of Kindness

Tokyo

TO AN American woman, Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of the former American military attaché in Tokyo, must go the credit of being the inspiration of the humane society work in Japan. Another American woman, Mrs. Antonin Raymond, has proved herself a guiding spirit in this movement since the Burnetts' departure.

Activity for the protection of dumb animals in Japan dates back to 1901 when the first humane ordinances were passed. There has been additional legislation since then, notably in 1919, but official efforts in this connection have been relatively feeble, and confined entirely to great cities.

Mrs. Burnett, realizing the necessity of greater endeavors, founded a private humane society in Tokyo known as "Jindokai." She enlisted the support of some of the greatest statesmen in Japan, among them Prince Tokugawa, and conducted a vigorous campaign through the press and by the distribution of pamphlets. The foreign community enthusiastically backed her and gradually the Japanese also fell in line. Drinking troughs for horses were built at numerous spots throughout the city, and a dog rescue home was established.

Now, each April finds a Be Kind to Animals Week observed elaborately and with great publicity.

New Band of Mercy Organized Every 35 Minutes in America

By GUY RICHARDSON
Secretary, American Humane Education Society

Boston

THE sixteenth annual Be Kind to Animals Week will mark distinct progress in the work of the humane societies of the United States. Perhaps two facts, connected with two organizations with headquarters in Boston, will illustrate this statement most effectively. During last month (March, 1930) there were reported to the American Humane Education Society, from all parts of the country, a total of 1310 new Bands of Mercy, or one for every 35 minutes of the entire month! This is a new record in the efforts being made to enlist the children of our land, principally through the public schools, in the cause of animal protection.

In the same month the number of court cases prosecuted by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was only six for the entire State, or less than half the average of such cases for all the months of 1929!

Here is also a splendid illustration of the practical effects of teaching kindness to animals to children, especially in the schools, as has been done now for half a century in Massachusetts.

Today 26 states of the Union recognize the importance of this instruction for children in their schools by having laws relating to it, Georgia having joined the list only last August. Perhaps in no section of the country has humane education made more progress than in the South. This is due in part to the hearty co-operation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which has a very active chairman of humane education, with sub-chairmen in practically all the state organizations, thus bringing before this very influential educational group the problems and opportunities of interesting children in kindness to animals.

Among the reforms being stressed by the humane societies generally is that of the regulation of the steel trap as now permitted in nearly all the states. South Carolina and Connecticut have already secured legislation doing away with much of the cruelty of this practice. A bill before the Massachusetts Legislature failed of passage this season, but the question will come up for decision by the voters this fall in a referendum. A somewhat similar bill has already passed the Assembly in New York, while efforts for trapping reform have been made in Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia.

One of the marked characteristics of the efforts of humane societies today is the growing attention being paid to the smaller domestic animals. As horses are more and more disappearing from country lanes as well as from city streets, active S. P. C. A.'s are directing their investigations to the condition of farm stock and to the problems of the humane disposal of surplus cats and dogs. Small animal shelters are being erected as a necessity of a modern equipment for satisfactory humane work, even in the smaller cities, while in the large centers institutions for the care of animals are multiplying and increasing their facilities to meet the larger demands.

Very heartening indeed has been the unusual response of the press throughout the entire country in this whole matter of presenting the humane idea to the public, particularly in connection with this special anniversary. The Christian Science Monitor, in this respect, has won golden opinions from people of every sect who are interested in humane progress.

May church, press and school unite to make the Be Kind to Animals Anniversary of this week a tremendous influence for the protection of animals and for the development of a finer character in the millions of our children—the humane workers of tomorrow!

December 26, 1925, Big Day in Spain's Humane History

Madrid

AMONG the laws which Gen. Primo de Rivera enacted were those for animal protection by the comprehensiveness of which he actually did more to further this object than perhaps any other statesman in any country. Many countries are today taking a leaf out of Spain's book.

This remarkable fact really stands to the credit of Don Joaquin Julià working, practically single-handed, in the field of high ideals, as the indefatigable secretary of the Spanish Society for Animal Protection. Though his post is purely honorary, with little private means, he has for years subordinated his life and interests to the tremendous labor of awakening in Spain compassionate interest in the neglected animal.

Early in December, 1925, it would have been correct to say that Spain was one of the most backward countries, especially from the point of view of legislation, in its attitude toward animals. But on December 26, 1925, Señor Julià pleaded their cause with the Dictator and one of the most comprehensive plans in existence for the protection of animals and encouragement of humane treatment was signed and put into operation.

The government said definitely that scenes of cruelty were a disgrace to a civilized people, and they went as far as they dared when they refused to allow horses to enter the arena without adequate protection. It is estimated that since the new order 8000 horses have been saved from the cruelest slaughter

Bull-baiting by youths in the villages was prohibited and thus dreadful scenes no longer dull the sensibilities of children. But the greatest of all achievements was the law forbidding children under 14 to attend bull fights. This may have a far-reaching effect, not only as discouraging a taste for this sport, but also as eliminating many young candidates from the profession of matador, who generally starts his career at a very early age.

The work of the society has been helped forward by the enormous interest taken in football and other sports. A writer in a Barcelona paper recently wrote two columns on the amazing hold of football on the people.

Fortunately the new Government has indorsed the policy of its predecessor.

Progress Reported in Czechoslovakia

Prague

GREAT progress has been made during the last six years in the Czechoslovak Animal Protection Movement, and the growing interest of the general public in this humane work is very inspiring to those carrying it on. Before the war, there existed only one Animal Protection Society in Prague, but now there are three societies in the capital, and branches in all the cities and towns throughout the Republic.

The great aim of all societies is to secure new and better legislation as regards the treatment of animals. At present the old Austrian law is still in operation, and this gives no protection to animals which are tormented or ill-treated. Two new draft bills of amendment have been submitted to the Government for consideration, and it is expected that the necessary changes will soon be introduced. Cases of ill-treatment of animals have been on the decrease during the past few years, and it is hoped that the shooting of doves will soon be prohibited in the whole state.

The institution of Animal Protection Day has done much to win sympathy for animals, and the annual procession of animals through the city of Prague on that day has made a great impression on the general public. Last year, permission to take dogs on street cars was granted by the authorities.

Poland Prohibits Overloading Horses

Warsaw

THANKS to the energetic action of the League of the Friends of Animals, and other similar organizations in Poland, great progress can be observed in animal protection in the country. An important step forward was taken by the law recently passed entirely prohibiting the sport of shooting pigeons.

Numerous regulations have been sent to the provincial governors, mayors and police, recommending them to observe strictly the following rules: (1) The prohibition of overloading horses; (2) the prohibition of trotting with loads; (3) the prohibition of forcing horses to gallop.

Regulations have been made concerning the method of driving, length and type of whips, kind of harness, as well as size and weight of loads. The maximum load for one horse 1 to 1½ tons, for two horses 3½ tons, but if on a bad road or uphill the standard is of course correspondingly lower.

On Nov. 17, 1929, the Polish League of the Friends of Animals organized "A Day of Kindness to Animals."

RARE OLD LAND TITLES IN GIFT TO UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 1)

English legal documents, relating to the transfer of real property," and is named as a tribute of "affection, appreciation and friendship" from Mr. Grossman to the prominent New York real estate operator, Frederick Brown. It includes about 400 parchment manuscripts, many of them executed entirely by hand and most of them in Latin. More than half the entire number have been framed and placed on display.

Every type of legal document mentioned in Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England pertaining to the law of real property is included in the collection, according to Arthur A. Michell, an English lawyer who has collaborated with Mr. Grossman in gathering and deciphering the documents. The collection is the fruitage of a hobby of more than 35 years which started when Mr. Grossman, a junior in the law school of New York University, browsing among the old book shops on Fourth Avenue, found and purchased a musty old French deed. Later, when he acquired an English deed, the nucleus of the present extensive collection was had.

In presenting the collection to his alma mater, Mr. Grossman said he hopes that the human interest background the documents reveal will make the laws of real property more interesting to future students not only at New York University, but also to those from other institutions who may visit the display. Quoting a line from Robert Burns to the effect that "no profit comes where no pleasure is," Mr. Grossman declared that greater interest in the laws would engender greater respect for them in the younger generation.

One of the most curious and rare documents in the collection, Mr. Michell said, is a pipe roll, or quietus roll, dating from 1688. The roll, which is either the original document or a sheriff's copy, he said, is written in Latin and records the yearly bill of expenses incurred in the King's name by his sheriff or representative. It consists of strips of parchment sewn together and is 12 feet long by 12 inches wide. The roll contains an account of the revenues of the Crown, including fines, escheats, reliefs and other levies. The name "pipe" roll is believed, he said, to have originated from the practice of keeping the documents in long metal cases, or pipes.

"Many of the documents record an interesting period in land ownership," Mr. Michell continued, "when, under the feudal system, the King was supposed to own everything and no one could hold except immediately from the Crown. The custom in those days was to transfer land by word of mouth. Possession was given by the grantor meeting the grantee on the property and handing him a clod of earth or a piece of a tree. Following that they would meet at the next court of a hundred and the sheriff would make proclamation that the transfer had been made.

"The continuity of land rights in England has frequently been so exact that the boundaries of many pieces of ground today are the same as they were when title passed in the thirteenth century."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University; physico-chemical colloquim, lectures by B. C. Bradshaw and J. H. Faull Jr., Lecture Room, T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., Memorial Laboratory, 7:30; modern language conference, talk on "Luigi Pulci and His Morgante," by Prof. G. B. Weston, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8; William Belden Noble lecture in series, by the Rev. William Boothby Selbie, principal, Mansfield College, Oxford, England, on "Religion in History," Phillips Brooks House, 8; concert, Harvard Glee Club, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Field and Forest Club; round table meeting, lecture on ::Old English Towns," by Miss Maud A. Smith, music by Miss Mary E. Williams, mezzo soprano, 3 Joy Street, 7:15.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; Young Men's Division Council, Young Men's Club Room, 6.

Concert by Combined fraternities, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8.

Music

Paine Hall, Harvard—Harvard Glee Club, A. T. Davison, conductor, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"Dear Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, talk by Allen H. Seed Jr., vice-president and general manager, Jordan Advertising Abroad, Inc., on "Advertising Abroad," Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, talk by Thomas J. McGrath, Mayor of Quincy, on "Some Things Not Generally Known About Your City," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Harvard University; talk on "Music" by Georges Enesco, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 5.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Color and Design in Textiles," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Eighteen annual meeting, New England Building Officials' Conference, welcoming address by Gov. Frank G. Allen, Hotel Kenmore, all day, through Wednesday.

Lecture by Mrs. Lawrence W. Kattelle on "Making a Hooked Rug," work-room, Boston Home Information Center, 87 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; lecture on "The Pioneer Days of Oregon," by Dr Herbert Spencer Johnson, Clubhouse, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza; New England Hotel Men's Exposition, Ballroom and Foyer, State Suite, Sheraton Room, Swiss Room, all day and evening, through Saturday; concert Prelude Club, Parlor A, 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Special Exhibitions: eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight," Czechoslovakian toys and novelties. Tercentenary pictures, maps, and colonial articles. North American Indian art and handicraft.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber. Audubon prints. Through April 26.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists. Through April 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sketch by Esther Morse Andros. Through April 26.

Boston Art . 150 Newbury Street—Third annual exhibition of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 26.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters. Through April 30.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Small furniture and decoration for the summer home; book-bindings by John F. Grabau. Through April 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and water colors by John Lavalle. Through April 26.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Water colors by Paul Gill and Jan Matulka.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings, etchings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through April 29.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, (permanent gallery), 227 Newbury Street—Small pictures by members. Through April 26.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machanic. Through April 29.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and Nelly Littehale Murphy. Through April 26.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and woodcuts by Gene Carpenter. Through April 30.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings by American artists.

46 ROCKEFELLER SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED

Valued at $60,000, Given for Fellowships and Research Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Forty-six awards to scholars of different nations have been announced by the American Council of Learned Societies, in a statemen. issued April 19. The total value was placed at $60,000, of which 34 figured at $20,000 are for aid in research, and 12 valued at $40,000 are for fellowships in the humanities.

Both fellowship and research grants are financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, a special subvention of $90,000 having been set aside. Next year an additional $50,000 is expected.

The recipients are required to be not more than 35 years of age and must be scholars with a Ph.D. degree or the equivalent in training and experience. The grants were first made in 1926 and have met with general recognition and praise from the world of scholarship.

This year the topics to be studied include biographies of men who have contributed to the field of knowledge and the arts, also studies of original manuscripts and translations, paintings, religion and other topics.

The complete list of scholars is as follows:

Fellowships

Herrlee Glessner Creel, assistant professor of psychology, Lombard College. A study of Chinese philosophy in the Buddhist period, continuing a published study of the philosophy of the earlier period. Work to be done at Harvard.

Henry Alexander Grubbs Jr., instructor in modern languages, Princeton University. Studies of (1) the genesis of La Rouchefoucauld's Maxims, and (2) the life and works of Damien Mitton. Work to be done in various French libraries and archives.

Frederick Whiley Hilles, instructor in English at Yale University. A study of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Work to be done in London.

Jess Hamilton Jackson, professor of English in the College of William and Mary. An edition of the Saga af Ernesto Hertuga oc Greifa Veztelo, and a systematic canvass of German influence in Old Norse and later Icelandic documents. Work to be done in Iceland and Copenhagen.

Rensselaer Wright Lee, Carnegie Fellow in Fine Arts at Princeton University. Studies of (1) the ecclesiastical vestments known as Opus Anglicanum, and (2) the influence of Ariosto on Italian painting.

Irving A. Leonard, instructor in Spanish, University of California. A study of the cultural and literary history of Latin America during the colonial period with especial emphasis upon that of Mexico during the seventeenth century. Work to be done in Mexico and Spain.

Margaret Georgiana Melvin, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Mills College. Studies in English empiricism. Work to be done at Harvard and Oxford.

Samuel Holt Monk, Assistant Professor of English, Southwestern Presbyterian University. A study of English æsthetic in the eighteenth century. Work to be done in London.

Ernest William Nelson, Assistant Professor of History, Duke University. A general history of the latter half of the fifteenth century in Europe. Work to be done chiefly in Italy.

Ernest Lyman Sabine, associate professor of English literature in the Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind. A study of the utilities, homes, buildings, etc. of Chaucer's London. Work to be done in London.

Walter Wadepuhl, assistant professor of German, West Virginia University. A study of the relations of Goethe and America. Work to be done in Germany.

Austin Warren Jr., assistant professor of English, Boston University. A study of Richard Crashaw. Work to be done in London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Grants in Aid of Research

William F. Albright, professor of Semitics, Johns Hopkins University. For an archæological survey of Palestine.

David S. Blondheim, professor of romance philology, Johns Hopkins University. For Volume II (introduction and commentary) of les gloses francaises dans les commentaires talmudiques de Raschi.

Louise F. Brown, associate professor of history, Vassar College. For a study of the ideas of the first Earl of Shaftesbury.

Wall Paintings

Nita L. Butler, assistant professor in Greek and Latin, Pennsylvania College for Women. For a complete list of wall paintings in and near Pompeii, with descriptions according to Ridgway's color standards, and photographs.

Frederick M. Carey, assistant professor of Greek and Latin, University of California at Los Angeles. For a study of the libraries and scriptoria of Fleury, Reims and S.-Denis.

William S. Clark, instructor in English, Amherst College. For a collected edition of the dramatic works of Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery.

Edwin P. Dargan, professor of French literature, University of Chicago. For a biography of Anatole France dealing with the first 50 years of his life.

Charles W. Davis, professor of European history, Bryn Mawr College. For a study and edition of De expugnatione Lyxbonensi (1147). An eye-witness's account of the capture of Lisbon from the Moors.

Roy Joseph Deferrari, professor of Greek and Latin at the Catholic University of America. For a concordance of the works of Ovid.

Charlotte D'Evelyn, associate professor of English literature, Mt. Holyoke College. For an edition of Peter Idle's Instructions to his Son.

George H. Forsyth Jr., instructor in the department of art and archæology, Princeton University. For an archæological study, including excavation of the church of St. Martin in Angers.

Mary Louise Foster, associate professor of chemistry, Smith College. For a study of alchemy in Spain.

Photography

M. G. H. Gelsinger, assistant professor of classics, University of Buffalo. For the study and photographing of certain minuscule MSS. of Virgil.

Joseph E. Gillet, professor of Spanish, Bryn Mawr College. For a new edition of the works of Bartolome de Torres Naharro.

Frederick C. Green, professor of French, University of Toronto. For a study of the evolution of the French novel from the Revolution to Marcel Proust.

Walter Scott Hastings, associate professor of French, Princeton University. For editions of two novels and the Correspondence of Balzac.

William Arthur Heidel, research professor of the Greek language and literature, Wesleyan University. For a study of Egyptian influence upon Greek scientific thought.

Hoyt H. Hudson, associate professor of public speaking, Princeton University. For a critical and historical study of epigram-writing in England from 1500 to 1660.

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Division of Chinese Literature, Library of Congress. For a translation of Ku Chieh-Kang's compilation, symposium of Ancient Chinese History (Ku Shih Pien).

Hayward Keniston, professor of the Spanish language, University of Chicago. For a check-list of Spanish syntax.

Lewis M. Knapp, assistant professor of English, Williams College. For a critical biography of Tobias Smollett.

George Lacombe, research professor of medieval history, Catholic University of America. For rotographs of MSS. of Cardinal Langton and Prepositinus, and of others dealing with the history of the church, and of education in the Middle Ages.

History

Hugh MacKenzie, junior professor of history, University of Rochester. For a study of the activities of papal envoys in England before 1327.

D. W. H. Marshall, assistant professor of history, University of Manitoba. For Regesta Regum Scotorum, 1094-1304, a collection of all extant royal Scottish charters of the period.

Nicholas N. Martinovitch. For an edition and translation of the works of Mihri Khatun, Turkish poetess of the fifteenth century, and for the gathering of materials for history of the Old Turkish Theater.

S. A. B. Mercer, professor of Semitic languages and Egyptology, Trinity College, University of Toronto. For a critical Ethiopic text of the Book of Ecclesiastes. Dr. Mercer is now making a search for manuscripts in the monasteries of Abyssinia.

Charles R. Morey, research professor in art and archaeology, Princeton University. For photographing material collateral to objects in the Museo Cristiano of the Vatican.

Bertha H. Putnam, professor of history, Mount Holyoke College. For a study of early proceedings before justices of the peace, 1327-1485.

Edith Marion Smith, professor of Greek and Latin, Hollins College, Hollins, Va. For a study of the relations of the Phocean colony Massilia, modern Marseilles, with the peoples of Gaul.

Franklyn B. Snyder, professor of English, Northwestern University. For a biography of Robert Burns.

Stith Thompson, professor of English, Indiana University. For a classification and bibliography of the motifs of folk-literature.

Charles B. Welles, instructor in classics, Yale University. For a study of the letters, preserved in inscriptions, of the Hellenistic kings.

Arthur L. Wheeler, professor of Latin, Princeton University. For photographs of MSS. of Plautus.

James F. Willard, professor of history, University of Colorado. For a study of the taxation of personal property in England, 1290—1334.

QUEBEC TO ASSIST CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—To assist co-operative farming in Quebec, the Provincial Government will make a loan of $750,000 to the Farmers Federatted Co-operative of Quebec, the money to be expended for the acquirement of canning factories, warehouses and other needed facilities. This co-operative has about 50,000 members, and, in addition to marketing farm products buys and distributes among its members all kinds of supplies.

The Quebec Government will also make a grant of $500,000 to establish new and enlarge existing agricultural schools, and a further grant of $500,000 to build a warehouse in Montreal for the storage of farm products.

$220,000 FOR MUSEUM

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A gift of $220,000 by A. Atwater Kent, Philadelphia, for the construction of a museum of graphic arts as a part of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum to be erected on the parkway here, was announced April 20.

Much Time Wasted in Farm Kitchen, So Contest Encourages Alterations

Residents in at least 176 New Hampshire rural homes have decided that the kitchen shall no longer be the most important room in the house, according to Miss Ann Beggs, home management specialist of the University of New Hampshire.

A State-wide contest sponsored by the university has turned the attention of housewives to the fact that kitchens are too large, too important, too out-of-date, and too unflexible. The result is that hammers, saws and busy hands are upsetting the plans and layouts of original builders.

Mrs. Jones, a typical housewife, will no longer entertain her company in the kitchen—it will be too small when she finishes alterations. She will not dine her family in the kitchen but in the dining room. She will not do her washing in the kitchen for she will now have a special place for that purpose made by partitioning off the spacious room. Mrs. Jones will also put system into her kitchen work so she will not spend so much of her time there. As a result Mrs. Jones hopes to win some of the cash and kitchen utensils offered as prizes in the kitchen improvement contests.

In July, Miss Beggs will make a tour of the homes to select the winners in the 10 counties.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness probably followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday afternoon and night; fresh southerly winds becoming west and northwest Tuesday.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday and Tuesday night; increasing southeast and south winds probably becoming strong and shifting to north and northwest Tuesday.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday, probably changing to snow flurries in interior Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Tuesday and Tuesday night; increasing east and southeast winds becoming fresh to strong and shifting to westerly Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Period of showers about Tuesday and again Friday or Saturday; cool at beginning of week, not so cool Tuesday, colder Wednesday or Thursday, followed by warmer at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	54
Atlantic City	46	Montreal	40
Boston	44	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	46	New Orleans	66
Calgary	30	New York	44
Charleston	62	Philadelphia	48
Chicago	46	Pittsburgh	56
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	40
Des Moines	42	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	34	San Francisco	60
Galveston	66	St. Louis	48
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	46
Helena	32	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	66	Tampa	58
Kansas City	46	Washington	50
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:00 p. m., Tuesday 6:13 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 8.3 feet
Light all vehicles at 7:02 p. m.

MORE PICTURE FILMS URGED FOR CHURCHES

That the motion picture industry should increase the production of films for general church consumption and create special nontheatrical exchanges for handling such films, was recommended in the report of the Committee on the Use of Motion Pictures for Religious Education just made public.

The report recommended primarily that the cinema industry give more attention to the motion picture needs of the churches; and that an independent committee of those acquainted with church needs be organized to be responsible for the preparation, selection and editing of films for church usages. The production of a few special films for missionary work and for religious education was also advocated.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

RUTH DRAPER
IN HER ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES
Every evening at 8:50 except Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings
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Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30; Very Good Seats $1
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in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway.
Eves. 8:50, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
A MONTH in the COUNTRY
BY IVAN TERGENEV
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

THE APPLE CART
Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza
ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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NEW YORK—44TH STREET THEATRE
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ACHIEVEMENTS BY U.S. ARE REAL, ROBINSON SAYS

American Delegate in Radiocast Summarizes Result of Naval Parley

NEW YORK—The following is the text of the address of Joseph T. Robinson, member of the American delegation to the naval conference, delivered in London and radiocast to the United States and Canada by the National Broadcasting Company:

"The conference having concluded its work except for the formal ceremony of signing the treaty, it seems appropriate to summarize the results. No effort is in mind to speak from a technical viewpoint. The desire is to present in condensed form the principal features of the arrangement entered into with regard to the programs of the three chief naval powers.

"The prime objectives of our delegation have been:

"1. To co-operate with other delegations in terminating naval competition by limiting all classes of warships;

"2. To assure equality of naval strength for the United States with Great Britain;

"3. To arrange a satisfactory relation between our navy and that of the Japanese;

"4. To bring about reductions in tonage wherever practicable.

"Let us consider the degree to which these objectives have been attained.

"It is clear that as a five-power enterprise there is not complete success The importance of this is not to be minimized. Unquestionably it would have been more satisfactory to have a treaty defining the programs of France and Italy as well as those of Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Italo-French Parity Issue

"The Italians insisted on parity with the navy of the strongest continental power, even though there is little likelihood that Italy would actually build up to French tonnage during the period of the treaty. The French refused this demand. France is carrying forward a naval construction program materially increasing her tonnage in cruisers, submarine boats and destroyers. She was not disposed to reduce these tonnages without new guarantees of security.

"The various methods of creating new guaranties of security were amply discussed in the press while the negotiations were in progress. No delegation asked the United States to participate in any security pact. The American delegation made it plain that the United States would not join any consultative pact which could by implication be regarded as giving security. The French said that a mere consultative pact would not take one ton off their navy.

"The French and British tried to restate their security obligations as a basis for a reduction in French tonnage. This effort had to be linked with a settlement between France and Italy. It was the realization that this double settlement would have to be postponed that led to the conclusion of the conference on the present basis, and the insertion of a contingent clause to which further reference will be made.

"We took the position that fair limitation of armament is of itself a wholesome and effective measure of security, tending to promote international good will and pacific measures for adjustment of disputes. Where treaty relations are threatened or disturbed, consultation is a logical and probably inevitable process; but agreements for consultation, unless carefully safeguarded, entered into in advance, in the opinion of many, tend to the formation of alliances and to the assumption of responsibility for decisions, which might result in involvements which our people desire to avoid.

Limitation of Tonnage

"Efforts to negotiate a five-power arrangement were continued—perhaps they were unduly prolonged—finally resulting in a postponement of conclusions between the European powers and participation by France and Italy in the provisions of the treaty except those relating to the limitation of tonnages. The provisions in which all five powers join, while less comprehensive than those entered into by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, include the battleship holiday and the restriction on the use of submarines against merchant ships in time of war, which in themselves are achievements of magnitude and value.

"With respect to the above-mentioned restriction on the use of submarines, the five powers accept as rules of international law:

"1. That submarines in action with regard to merchant ships must conform to the rules applicable to surface vessels.

"2. More definitely stated, save in case of persistent refusal to stop when duly summoned or of active resistance to visit or search, neither surface craft nor submarine may sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant ship without first safeguarding the passengers, crew and ship's papers. It is further declared that placing passengers, crew and ship's papers in the ship's boats is not a compliance with this rule unless safety is assured by sea and weather conditions, proximity to land or the presence of another vessel to take them on board

"The acceptance of these rules as international law may not prevent all abuses of the character denounced. Undoubtedly in time of war belligerents will be tempted to violate them. However great such temptations may prove, parties to future conflicts will be slow to challenge the resentment of mankind by ruthless destruction of merchant vessels, for such a course would invite results disastrous to the offender.

Contingent Clause Inserted

"The limitations agreed to by the three powers are accompanied by a contingent clause which provides that if any one of the three feels its national security jeopardized by new naval construction of any power whose auxiliary fleet has not been limited, it may notify the others what increase it requires. The others may then make proportionate increases. This is in no sense a sanction, neither does it provide for consultation.

"Of course it may be said in criticism that this clause permits a disturbance of the figures agreed to on the sole responsibility of either the United States, Great Britain, or Japan; and that if any one of the three adjudged it to be necessary to build in excess of the treaty program, this will increase the buildings of the other two. But even if this should happen the relation of the fleets and the principles of limitation would still be maintained.

"It should also be remembered that the limitation of armaments must proceed only through the voluntary action of nations and that no power can arbitrarily impose on another restrictions of the means of defense without assuming more responsibility for its safety. It is of first importance that the limitation of armaments shall be regarded as increasing rather than diminishing the safety of peoples, and if emergencies, regarded as remote but nevertheless as possible, arise threatening immediate danger a people should be free to respond to the requirements of their situation. Otherwise the fate of nations must forever be bound up with the maintenance of large armaments and the imminence of war.

National Security Needs

"This clause is based upon the good faith of the three nations and it is inconceivable that it will be used except upon necessity. It leaves the responsibility of determining the requirements for national security where it belongs, namely, on the respective nations.

"A clause providing for consultation or mutual agreement might imply some measure of obligation of all who enter into it. Failure to bind ourselves to consult or mediate in no way impairs the right of the United States to consult and give advice and even tender good offices should the occasion justify, but we should be left free to act as the friend of both parties to a dispute or at least as impartial in all controversies which do not involve American rights or interests.

"This treaty vitally affects the relations between the navies of Great Britain, Japan and the United States in every category of war vessels.

"The treaty contemplates two important changes to the Washington treaty adjustment regarding capital ships. Under the plan now in force, prior to Dec. 31, 1936, the United States would lay down ten, Great Britain ten and Japan six new capital ships. Under the proposed London treaty no new ships of this class will be laid down.

"In addition to the holiday, the three powers will commence to scrap in this class prior to Dec. 1, 1931: Great Britain, five; United States, three; Japan, one. Thus substantial parity between the United States and Great Britain will result following the close of 1931.

Big Outlay Deferred

"Postponement of construction of the ten ships referred to will probably contribute to a final permanent reduction in this category. It will certainly defer the expenditures by the United States of at least $300,000,000 during the life of the treaty. The early scrapping agreed upon likewise will result in avoiding expenditure which otherwise would be required for repair, maintenance and operation.

"Our experts are of the unanimous opinion that these amendments to the battleship program will bring about actual parity between the United States and Great Britain in capital ships.

"In the large cruiser class, carrying 8-inch guns, the United States will have 18 ships with a tonnage of 180,000; Great Britain will have 15 ships aggregating in tonnage 148,000; and Japan 12 ships totaling 108,400 tons. The United States desired a considerable number of vessels having a long-cruising radius; while Great Britain found a comparatively large number of the small type adapted to her purposes. The superiority afforded the United States in these large cruisers constituted recognition to some extent of the difference in type of cruisers required for her purposes as compared with the British needs.

Offset United States Advantage

"Prolonged investigation of the subject led to the conclusion that no scientific basis exists for measuring the difference in value between large 8-inch gun cruisers and vessels carrying 6-inch guns. To offset the American advantage of 33,200 tons in 8-inch gun cruisers, Great Britain has the right to employ in 6-inch gun cruisers 48,700 tons more than the United States, making a net difference in the cruiser tonnage of the two powers of 15,500 in favor of Great Britain in cruisers of all classes.

"It is not possible to say that this difference corresponds with mathematical accuracy to the superior value of the large cruisers which the United States has the right to possess over those allowed Great Britain.

"Within certain ranges six-inch guns are more effective than eight-inch guns. At great distances, however, the advantage clearly is in the ship carrying guns with the longer range. On the other hand, the smaller guns can be fired more rapidly and, perhaps, more accurately than the heavy eight-inch weapons. There can be no important advantage to either of the two powers because of this difference in eight-inch gun cruiser tonnage.

"Moreover, it may be emphasized that the United States has the option to build exactly Great Britain's program and thereby produce a ton-for-ton parity between the two countries.

"In the destroyer category very material reductions are made. The United States now has a tonnage considerably in excess of 200,000, but many of the ships are old and nothing like the present number is required. Great Britain and the United States will each have 150,000 tons in destroyers. The present Japanese fleet of 6-inch gun cruisers is 98,415 tons. The treaty gives Japan 100,450 tons. The present Japanese destroyer fleet is 129,375 tons. In these two categories Japan will have 70 per cent of our fleet and 17,000 tons less than the present.

"Finally, each of the three powers may have 52,700 tons in submarines. In the conference the United States and Great Britain sought to abolish warships of this class, but other powers were unwilling to do so and limitation was resorted to at a relatively low tonnage.

U. S. Neglected Building

"The United States at the time of the conference was inferior in submarine tonnage to both Great Britain and Japan. Our inferiority in this class, as in the cruiser category, is attributed to our failure to build following the Washington conference. From the ratification of the Washington treaty until now the United States has neglected building not only in those classes in which a war surplus remained, but also in cruisers, in which our navy was deficient.

"The total tonnage in all classes of auxiliary craft laid down by the United States during the year 1922 to 1930, inclusive, was 138,120. During that time Great Britain laid down 203,725 tons; Japan, 242,771 tons; France, 249,454 tons, and Italy 163,943 tons. It is apparent that in those years the United States had a much smaller building program than any of the other four powers.

"Our war tonnage is now becoming obsolescent and we are faced with the necessity of rebuilding the navy. The treaty enables us to proceed with the task in an orderly manner and at a lower total tonnage than we have had in the past, in spite of the fact that we have built less than any other country represented at the conference.

"This is the story of the treaty in figures as comprehensively related as found practicable within the proper limits of this address. There are other bases than that here employed for comparison, but it is believed that the one chosen for present purposes gives the clearest showing possible of what has been accomplished and some reasons for the programs incorporated in the treaty."

STIMSON POINTS TO GOOD RESULT OF NAVAL PARLEY

Chief U. S. Delegate Sees More Clearly Value of Peaceful Diplomacy

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the Associated Press assembled here on April 21 for their annual meeting and luncheon and heard, by means of one of radio's latest advances, Henry L. Stimson, in the British capital describe the London naval agreement. Greetings from President Hoover were conveyed through Frank B. Noyes, president, and Kent Cooper, general manager, delivered an address.

President Hoover's greeting follows:

"Frank B. Noyes, president, Associated Press.

"I would appreciate it greatly if you would extend my greetings to the annual meeting of the Associated Press. It is a great institution, which daily renders intellectual service to the American people with that fine impartiality and reliability that have given it high distinction.

"It is a marvelous advancement of science that enables you to listen to an address from London by Secretary Stimson. The work of Secretary Stimson and his colleagues at the conference has been carefully transmitted over the wires of The Associated Press day by day for the past four months, and thereby the American people have gained an appreciation of the problems which the conference has undertaken to solve and the difficulties they have met and the success that has resulted.

"Their achievement marks another great step in the maintenance of peace. Only the utmost courage and tenacity of the eminent men comprising all the delegations at London could have brought to so difficult a problem a solution fruitful of so many blessings.

"The Associated Press and other press representatives have contributed materially, for such negotiation in these times is not alone the work of the delegation, it must be responsive to national instinct and national aspiration. Peace is fundamentally a state of mind and a resolve of will of the whole people. Therefore the fidelity of the press representatives in reporting the course of the conference has played a large part in its success by giving all of our people an instant and comprehensive knowledge of the facts, and thus enabling the nation itself to share in these negotiations.

"I wish to compliment the Associated Press on the service it has rendered.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

Mr. Stimson's Address

The text of Mr. Stimson's radio address is as follows:

Mr. Noyes and Gentlemen of the Associated Press: When I had the pleasure of meeting the directors of the Associated Press last January at the dinner given by Mr. Ochs I warned you that the London conference would be a prosaic performance. I prophesied that what it lacked in drama it would make up in length. I think you will agree with me that my prophecy has been fulfilled.

Yet because it has involved tedious and necessarily private negotiation, it would be a great error to jump to the conclusion that it does not contain dramatic promise for the future. As a matter of fact, the last 14 weeks have given me more confidence in my belief that the peaceful methods of diplomacy can eventually take the place of war than anything I have witnessed since the last war drew to a close. This confidence is based on the fact that limitation of arms gives us an affirmative plan for promoting good relations. Merely negative opposition to war is not sufficient. Progress in civilization comes only from the affirmative cultivation of habits of good will.

Nearly two years ago the nations of the world met together at Paris and signed a document containing a good resolution of epoch-making importance. That was the so-called Kellogg-Briand pact in which the nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy and agreed in future to solve their controversies only by pacific means. That instrument proposed a new era.

Overwhelming Popular Support

It laid down a new international policy and it had behind it a general and overwhelming popular support. But such a proposal cannot be made and then left alone to hatch. New eras do not come out of old conditions merely by a new edict or a good resolution. In order to reach a condition when no nation will resort to war as an instrument of national policy there must be established a larger measure of confidence than now exists in the ability of the different nations of the world to maintain their pacific intentions under all the temptations and circumstances which are sure to confront them.

History shows us only too clearly what will happen if we leave the old conditions unchanged. Affirmative constructive steps must be taken to carry out our good resolution and to begin the evolution in mutual confidence and good will upon which the success of our resolution depends. Otherwise the failure of our good resolutions may produce a condition worse than if they had never been made.

Last spring President Hoover wisely decided that one of the most important of such constructive steps was a move toward naval limitation. He realized that if the nations mean the Kellogg pact literally, they must not allow conditions to arise that will jeopardize their promise.

Agreement on Limitation

The first method to that end is an agreement on limitation of armaments. That is a clear and positive test of a national intention to maintain pacific relations under all circumstances. Such an agreement by its very nature precludes the idea of war as an instrument of national policy. For no nation is likely to agree that its neighbors shall have a navy large enough for such a purpose. One of the surest tests, therefore, of the effectiveness of the Kellogg-Briand pact is the progress which is being made in the limitation of armament. Limitation of armament is a barometer or gauge of the development of confidence between nations which will enable them to deal with each other wholly upon an amicable basis. It is for this reason that my experience in the naval conference has given me so much encouragement. This encouragement is not based solely on an appraisal of just how much has been accomplished in the particular treaty which we are signing, but also upon the demonstration which this treaty affords that the process of limitation can be carried further in the future.

The work of the London conference has really comprised two quite separate naval problems—the problem of the relations between the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan on the one hand, and the problem of the relations between the navies of Great Britain, France and Italy on the other.

Two Distinct Problems

These are quite distinct problems. The first of these has been solved. This is a great achievement in itself and fruitful of great benefit to the general conditions of the world for the future. But it is a far simpler problem than the other because the naval relations of three countries, separated by such great oceans and wide distances as separate Great Britain, the United States and Japan, are necessarily less complex than the naval relations of great powers of Europe. The latter are complicated by many conditions from which the former are entirely free. Furthermore America's isolated and advantageous position and the national security which this position affords imposes upon us the duty to lead in the limitation of armaments and to refrain from criticizing others less fortunately placed.

In the second of these problems—the problem of the relations of the navies of Great Britain, France and Italy—valuable discussions have been had and the underlying questions upon which a final solution must rest have been explored and clarified. In much of the discussion members of the American delegation have been privileged to sit as friendly observers, watching the development and clarification of these underlying questions. The discussion has not merely involved a negotiation about the size of navies or the types of ships. It has been a study and debate concerning the political questions which govern the relations of these three nations of Europe to each other.

Not U. S. Business to Enter

Into these political questions it has not been America's business to enter. But sitting on the sidelines it has been quite evident that the result of the conference has been to clarify issues and make their solution in the future more possible. In this way a long step foward has been made toward ultimate limitation by those nations which have not yet agreed on a complete limitation of their navies. This came not only by clarifying the results of their discussion but by the patience and good temper in which those discussions were carried on. This has been a good augury for the prospects of their final success. They are separating now full of determination to grapple with these problems as they now stand revealed and to finally solve them.

In summary, the message which I should like to make clear to you all today is that the success of the London naval conference is necessarily related to the success of the Kellogg pact. The good resolutions of that pact cannot stand alone. They must be followed by national effort, prompt, constant, unremitting effort to make them good; and no line of effort offers a better earnest of its success than the line of naval disarmament.

Two Possible Roads

In selecting that line, President Hoover laid his finger upon the best method of insuring that our solemn promise of two years ago should be fulfilled. There are but two possible roads to travel. One is the road of competitive armament, and this, whether accompanied or unaccompanied by good intentions, will lead to war. The other is the way of limitation, with its constant effort to forestall war by creating such confidence and friendliness between nations as will prevent the seeds of war from growing.

We have now before us not only a definite objective but a concrete method of going at it. There is something to work on, to get our teeth into. The hard work and constant vigilance which will translate good intentions into practical realities can be accomplished and are being accomplished by naval limitation. This, to me, is the significance and encouragement of the conference we have just been through.

TEXT OF NAVAL PACT APPROVED BY DELEGATES

(Continued from Page 1)

of April 22. In the meanwhile a summary of the treaty is supplied, which is practically along the lines of what has been outlined during the past two weeks.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The last meeting of the heads of the five delegations to the London naval conference convened on April 21 and approved the text of the treaty of London and the last plenary session for the signature of the treaty will be held at 10:30 a. m. on April 22.

The treaty itself is a model of terseness and clarity. It is about 7000 words long. The main body of the treaty, which consists of five parts, is subdivided into 25 articles and is 4200 words long, and the remainder is devoted to annexes.

Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, returned to London on the morning of April 21 and Aristide Briand is expected in time for the signing of the treaty. Dino Grandi cannot return from Rome but sends his regrets and the Italian Ambassador, Baron Bordonaro, will represent his Government.

The British Prime Minister, as chairman, will give a long review of the conference's work at the final plenary session and will explain the relationship of France and Italy to the treaty. M. Briand, as well, is expected to address the conference in extenso, but the heads of the other delegations are determined to be brief as the occasion warrants.

On the morning of April 21 two committees met. One group polished the preamble of the treaty and the other drafted a letter to the League of Nations forwarding the results of the conference debate on the methods of limitation, examined in the light of global and category alternatives.

The text of the treaty at London follows the lines recorded in the press during the last fortnight. It is a triumph of precision and exactness. The Washington treaty has served as a guide and model for the drafting of the present document. The preamble is relatively short and of formal character, with a special reference to the function of the London treaty in perpetuating the work begun at Washington. Oblique reference is made to Geneva and the French theory of interdependence of all branches of armaments, when the general problem of disarmament is mentioned.

With the stage definitely set for the final plenary session, the American delegation has packed its bags and is ready to take the Leviathan on April 22. Several State Department officials who had expected to tour the Continent at the conclusion of the conference have been summoned to return to Washington immediately. It is inferred that their return indicates that President Hoover intends to submit the treaty to the Senate immediately and their presence is thus necessary. David A. Reed who had also been planning a continental tour will return immediately.

Work to Be Continued on U. S. Cruisers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration plans under the London naval agreement call for resumed or continued work during the next three years on seven additional eight-inch gun cruisers.

Five ships are to be built at the following yards: C. L. 32 at New York Navy Yard, rated as only 1.6 per cent complete on March 1; C. L. 33 by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Fore River, Mass., 7.2 per cent complete March 1; C. L. 34 at Bremerton (Washington) Navy Yard, no work reported March 1; C. L. 35, New Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., 4.6 per cent complete March 1; C. L. 36, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, no work reported March 1.

The other five big cruisers designed to be built under the London agreement, C. L. 37 to 41, inclusive, have never been assigned to yards. President Hoover's executive order suspended work on the C. L. 34, 36 and 37 when the first proposals for the London conference were made. It is assumed work on these will be resumed immediately.

Under the Administration interpretation of the London agreement, the three cruisers to be built by exercise of the optional clause, raising the total American strength in this class from 15 to 18 ships, will not have been completed when the new naval conference, also provided for at London, is assembled in 1936.

Progress at Conference Styled 'Almost Phenomenal'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the cooperative meeting at Buxton, referring to the naval conference said: "If I may go back to the language of my Nonconformist preaching days, the results achieved encourage me to say 'We can thank God, take courage and go forward.' Mr. MacDonald has worked might and main and I believe successfully to get the people to believe that this problem can be solved. We have not finished with disarmament when we put our signatures to the treaty. Mr. MacDonald has arranged with the other powers that we meet again in 1935 when the figures now agreed upon are to be discussed again with a view of revision and reduction."

Mr. Alexander also said: "Measured by past efforts, the progress made in the London Conference may be regarded as almost phenomenal. It has achieved reduction programs of more than 500,000 tons, taken collectively by the three principal naval powers, and compared with the programs on which the Geneva conference broke down."

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KULAK IS DOWN BUT HE STILL KEEPS UP FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

the local Communist committee took the chair, but this time he seemed to have forgotten this fact, and could not be found.

The noise was overwhelming, but the general atmosphere was peaceful enough.

Having found the chairman, the audience was asked to "keep quiet for a minute," while the secretary, also a Communist, read instructions on the problem of self-taxation, inviting the company to express their opinion on the subject. There was silence in the room.

"There is nothing to say!" said someone behind me. "The amounts for each of us have already been fixed by the committee."

Thus the discussion on the self-taxation ended.

The noise grew louder. Everyone was talking about something, as a rule all at the same time, and on subjects in no way connected with self-taxation.

The secretary, in his corner, was busily writing something.

Inventing Resolutions

"What is he writing?" I asked the local doctor who sat next to me and, to my surprise, I was told: "He is writing down the resolutions passed by the meeting on the subject of the voluntary taxation!"

"But there was no resolution passed!"

"Well, there ought to be and there will—even if he has to invent them himself!" was the reply.

Next subject—the rent—received more attention. The secretary read the list of ' -payers and 'heir new division on the above-mentioned three categories—kulaki, sredniaki and bedniaki.

As soon as he had finished, the whole place was in an uproar. Everybody was shouting. To the smell of wet sheep-skin coats was added the noise of angry voices and indignant shouting.

The secretary wrote something in his corner. Perhaps some more resolutions.

The Local Carpenter

Suddenly there was silence. A swarthy veteran, the local carpenter, had climbed onto his chair, evidently intending to express his opinion in an official way. His speech was full of passionate protest against being put on the list of kulaki. He reminded his fellow-citizens that he was a working man, a peasant, that his sons served in the army. The audience listened with attention and sympathy; remarks like: "Yes, yes, we know!"—"of course, that is so!" were heard round him.

"Call me kulak? Well, if I am a kulak, then what about this man here?" pointing to a neighbor. "Everyone knows that he is a kulak, and also an absolute good-for-nothing idler."

"What? You dare to call me kulak? You ——!" The attacked man jumped on his chair. The audience quickly divided into two camps, one for the carpenter, the other for his opponent. The quarreling men indulged liberally in personalities.

We walked out of the shed. "Always the same!" said a peasant who came out with us, "They will go on for hours, quarreling and calling each other names."

Next day, the friend with whom I was staying met a member of the executive committee and asked him why her husband's name was put on the list of kulaki, when everyone knew he was a teacher, worked in Moscow and was a member of the Trade Union. "Besides," she added, "we don't even keep a cow and have no land except a garden which we cultivate ourselves."

"Well, you see, when we came to your name and the name of that other teacher across the river, we began to argue. Some of us said you were kulaki and others said you were not. Then in came two lads—they don't belong to our village, but I have seen them here often—well, one of them heard our conversation, and came up to the table. 'Those people,' says he, 'are kulaki—why, they keep two dogs, each one of them, and one of the dogs is a setter, too!' So we just put you down as kulaki!"

"But you, have you not two dogs yourself?" asked my friend.

"Of course I have—but then you see, I am on the committee!" was the answer.

To see his name on the list of kulaki spells ruin for the peasant. English legal documents, relating to There is no other way for him than to try to join one of the collective farms, but before he does that he often tries to fight.

The average Russian peasant does not accept the fact that his own cow and horse, his hard-worked land, must become common property, that he is to be on the same level with the village "lazies," work-shy tramps, that he will have to work for other people. . . . In fact, the ideas of communism are still far from the understanding and approval of the average Russian peasant, and the new system of collectivization of land for communal farms, which looks quite hopeful on paper, and is claimed to be a great success by many, is really being met with a hard and grim resistance by the middle class peasant.

They fight against the Communal Farms, but the forces are uneven. The Russian peasant of today has a hard struggle before him, and he fights desperately. Time alone can show the results of this fight!

$50,000 GIVEN TO SIMMONS

A fund of $50,000 has been given to Simmons College by Mrs. Aimee Lawrence Lamb of Boston as a memorial to her husband, who was for 10 years treasurer of the college. The fund will be known as the Horatio Appleton Lamb Memorial Fund. The income is to be used for general college purposes.

Work on Telescope Mirror Is Termed 'Great Adventure'

General Electric Engineers Progress in Experiments Leading to Construction of 200-Inch Astronomical 'Eye'

The great adventure!

That is what engineers of the General Electric Company term experiments leading to the fusing of a 200-inch quartz mirror, to be used in the largest telescope in the world.

In the absence of Dr. Elihu Thomson, director of the General Electric Company's West Lynn laboratory, work is progressing rapidly on the project under the able direction of A. L. Ellis. Professor Thomson is visiting the Mount Wilson Observatory, where the largest telescope will be installed when completed.

A specially constructed building designed as a weatherproof structure is nearing completion and will house facilities for fusing the mirror which will enable astronomers to gaze farther into the seemingly infinite stretches of the heavens, and bring into the range of the human vision about 14,000,000 more nebulæ than can be detected with the largest telescope now available. The house is about three stories high containing one huge room, in the center of which a furnace is being constructed for the fusing of a 60-inch mirror, the next step in the approach to the greatest experiment of all.

Up to now, Mr. Ellis stated, a score of smaller mirrors have been fused one and two feet in diameter. It is imperfection in the mirror's surface that must beguarded against and after much experimenting, the causes of blemishes have been discovered and remedied so that now Mr. Ellis is ready to tackle the 60-inch mirror.

"It is, indeed, a great adventure," Mr. Ellis said, "but the building of a 200-inch disk is not all we have to do. In fact it is only the final link in a long chain of activities leading to the perfection of the world's greatest telescope. In addition to the 200-inch mirror, we must also construct a 100-inch mirror, which is as large as the largest now in use.

"Then there is a varied assortment of smaller mirrors and reflectors that enter into the project. There must be interferometers, finders and lenses of a different type than those now in use. The reason that so much attention is directed to the 200-inch mirror and so little to the other factors in the wedge is because we can be assured of the construction of everything else except the large mirror."

Fusing the 60-inch mirror will be attempted in the new quarters as soon as they are completed. The round furnace, five feet high, is made of sheet metal. It is about 17 feet in diameter and will be topped by a dome-shaped cover. On each side of the 55-foot-wide room single tracks have been placed upon which will rest the wheels supporting a huge crane to be used in lifting the hot cover off the furnace. Mr. Ellis gave some idea of the vastness of the 200-inch project when he said that the diameter of the furnace required for that purpose would be nearly equal to the width of the entire building.

As one stands in the huge room, he thinks of it as an ideal spot for experimentation. On three sides it is literally plastered with windows to let in the light. On the other side is a system of huge sliding doors through which are railroad tracks to facilitate transportation of materials.

Soon this interior will become a room of tremendous heat, radiating from an inferno of blazing colors, that cannot be looked at with the naked eye and that will require metal protection for those who stand by. Two sheets of metal with an air space between would furnish the needed protection, Mr. Ellis said.

Mr. Ellis estimated that the building, when completed, would cost in the vicinity of $20,000, including cement flooring, windows, tracks, crane and regulation building materials.

A miniature gas tank standing in one corner was nicknamed a "gas cracker" by Mr. Ellis. It is a hydrogen manufacturer, a development originated in the telescope project. Ten more may be needed unless developments are perfected to minimize the power required in spraying. The quartz is sprayed on the slab which forms the base of the mirror by means of a blowpipe or burner. About as much hydrogen was at first thought to be required to spray the 200-inch disk as that required to fill the gas bag of a Zeppelin, but the introduction of improved methods of spraying has reduced that volume to a fraction of the original estimate. Thus, a "sleet storm" of 3000 degrees of superheat, made up of quartz in crystallized form, will shower down a molten spray upon the round disk in the furnace aglow with heat, furnishing an unblemished surface.

"Since the construction of a 200-inch disk has never been attempted before, its development necessitates the development of new devices to cope with the task," Mr. Ellis said "The gas cracker is one of them. The new developments are so numerous that this building is necessary to house them."

"Are you reasonably certain of success in making the 200-inch mirror?" Mr. Ellis was asked.

"I cannot say that we are or we are not," he replied, "but I will say that we are sure that we can make an optically perfect surface. If the 200-inch disk cannot be made here, it will not be because General Electric engineers cannot cope with it but because the scientific world has failed, as we have all the resources that the world affords."

To look into the furnace, Mr. Ellis has perfected a special type of field glasses similar to those used in the army, with the mirror arrangements altered so as to enable the sighter to scrutinize anything close at hand. The effect is similar to that obtained by looking at a picture through a stereoscope. These glasses will permit a clear, close-up view of the "inferno" in which the 200-inch disk will be fused without approaching too close to the tremendous heat.

Mr. Ellis says the laboratory hopes to produce the 60-inch mirror some time in the summer. Once that is completed, preparations will begin for fusing the 200-inch mirror.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:10 p. m.—Bonfigho Alberini, baritone.
5:20 Organ Interlude.
5:30 "Doris and Johnny."
5:45 "Twilight Melodies."
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
6:40 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:48 Baseball scores; news.
7:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beacon Lights: Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley, cartoonist and entertainer; The Guardsmen, male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone": Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies: Male quartet; string sextet; orchestra direction Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Evelyn Laye, English musical comedy soprano; orchestra direction Don Voorhees.
10:00 "The Night Court."
10:30 Tercentenary talk, John J. Walsh.
10:45 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:00 Chamber of Commerce Organ; time.
11:30 Herald-Traveler Tercentenary Feature.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—American Legion talk.
5:45 Amphion String Quintet.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Scott Oracle.
6:45 Tlo-Ma Oilers.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Pennen: recorded.
7:30 Love Brothers Composers: Kern.
8:00 NBC, Roxy's Gang: Roxy Male Quartet.
8:30 NBC, Ingram Shavers: Male trio; Sam Lanin's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; male trio; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 Stromberg-Carlson Program: Rochester Civic Orchestra; Festival Chorus.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 pm.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers; orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Jesters Orchestra and trio.
6:45 Arlington Squires Orchestra.
7:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
7:15 American Legion talk.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soprano soloist.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers: Henry Burbig, humorist; soloist; trio; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois "An Evening in Paris" sketch; mixed quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, Gold Strand Crusaders; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, The Columbians; dance orchestra.
11:30 Vin Vincent and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Will Osborn's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Massachusetts School of Art.
5:30 Twilight Program; instrumental trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Concert Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors; concert orchestra.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Musical and studio.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 Musical and studio.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: "Sam Houston, the Play Boy of the Plains."
3:00 p. m.—Baseball from Braves Field: Braves vs. N. Y. Giants, reported by Fred Hoey.

POTATOES TAKEN FROM B. C. CONTROL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Legal control of agricultural marketing received a setback in British Columbia recently when potatoes, formerly under this province's drastic marketing law, were removed from it. Not long ago the Legislature, despite strong protests from a minority of potato growers, refused to remove potatoes from the scope of the law, under which prices are fixed by an administrative board.

No sooner had the assembly adjourned, however, than the central board, which administers the interior fruit industry, and to which the potato industry's board was a subsidiary, canceled the latter's authority.

DARTMOUTH HALLS NAMED

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Two halls in Dartmouth College's $1,000,000 Tuck Business School group were named April 19 after two of the Green's most distinguished graduates, Salmon P. Chase, former Chief Justice of the United States, and Levi Woodbury, whose long political career was capped by a Supreme Court justiceship. The main building of the group later will be named for Edward Tuck, whose name the school of finance now bears.

The Listener Speaks

WOMEN, said Penrhyn Stanlaws, noted portrait painter, in Collier's Hour, are the average appreciators of beauty, yet men are the greatest individual artists. Painters, architects, noted chefs, even the great designers of women's clothing, are men, he said. Appreciation is divided between beauty and prettiness. Prettiness, says Mr. Stanlaws, causes femininity to exclaim at a rustic cottage in its setting. We all stare at the Woolworth Building in silence because of its sheer beauty.

"Help Yourself to Happiness" was a new tune introduced also in Collier's Hour. The music was written by Thomas Griselle, who won the Victor Company's recent contest for music written in the prevailing idiom with the "Two American Sketches." Mr. Griselle is pianist of Collier's orchestra.

* * *

This is only a suggestion but it may be possible that a Broadway composer borrowed Mozart without being aware of it. In introducing an aria from "The Marriage of Figaro" Graham McNamee translated it as "What Is This Sad Feeling Which Comes Over Me?" This Mozart aria was one of four opera arias sung by Mme. Lucrezia Bori in the Atwater Kent Hour. The others were "Michaela's Aria" from Carmen, the "Bird Song" from "Pagliacci" and the "Air of Lia" from Debussy's "Prodigal Son."

Do any remember when "Valencia" set the dancing world afire? Jose Padilla, the composer, did other notable things. One of them was "La Violetera," or "Who'll Buy My Violets?" which Raquel Meller, Spanish diseuse, popularized. Mme. Bori began her program with this.

Incidentally, if you are at all interested in the caliber of present-day writers of modern music note what the great artists are choosing for encores. Mme. Bori, for instance, chose the waltz "Kiss Me," from Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet," whose feminine lead, Evelyn Laye, will make her radio début tonight.

Only a few weeks ago John Charles Thomas and Ezio Pinza chose "Ol' Man River" from Jerome Kern's "Show Boat," as radio encores. Another Bori choice last night was "Estrellita," by Manuel Ponce. He may do better things but "Estrellita" will probably overshadow them, at least from a popular appeal viewpoint. Mme. Bori's interpretation of this was very lovely.

A. H.

Planets Perform Feats April 22-27

Mercury and Venus, the two planets closest to the sun, are scheduled to perform one of the rarest astronomical feats when they swing so close together as to appear to touch when viewed with the naked eye April 22 in the evening and again April 27.

Astronomers at Harvard are preparing to train their telescopes upon the pair of planets. Although they will appear to touch, they will actually be several hundred thousand miles apart. At that, they will be closer than ever before, or 2½ degrees. A degree is the distance between the two stars in the Big Dipper that point to the North Star.

A single conjunction of these two planets is to occur Nov. 18. The best time to observe the double conjunctions this week is just after sunset.

JACK MINER SPIES HIS TAGS ON GEESE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Simultaneously with the arrival of Jack Miner, the Canadian naturalist, at his bird sanctuary at Kingsville, Ont., after an extended lecture tour in the United States, two flocks of geese also arrived. "I had my field glasses on them," says Jack Miner, "five out of the first 20 are carrying my tag. I believe that they were tagged last December as the tags are bright and clean."

The interesting part of the arrival of these two flocks of geese is that they have come from two different wintering quarters — "possibly 500 miles apart yet they have all arrived within four hours of the same time. Fifteen of the geese are very poor, but healthy and cheerful," states Jack Miner, "and show gratitude for food and a home."

PROVIDENCE $2,000,000 LOAN

Providence, R. I., will receive bids until 2 p. m., May 8, for $2,000,000 4 per cent bonds dated June 1, 1930, and payable 1931 to 1950. The issue is divided into $500,000 respectively for highway, public improvements, sewer and hospital loans.

FURTHER COTTON MILL MERGERS REPORTED BEGUN

More Consolidations Follow Bancamerica-Blair Movement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Two or three other cotton mill consolidations are definitely under way, following the $10,000,000 Bancamerica-Blair merger, according to private reports in circulation among mill directors and in banking circles. At least two other movements are taking tangible form, having been the subject of conferences on several occasions. Interests in no way connected with the Bancamerica-Blair group are pushing these new mergers.

The Berkshire Fine Spinners organization is reported desirous of taking in one or more units in this city. Identity of the plants in view has not been disclosed, but the Booth, Potomska, Soule, and Taber mills are prominently mentioned.

The Nashawena, regarded as ideal for a merger nucleus, is being sought by several consolidation groups, according to reports. The Whitman interests, in charge of this mill and the Nonquitt, have preferred to maintain the independence of their units up to this time.

A number of those long experienced with cotton manufacturing in New Bedford believe that the individuality and initiative of some of the New Bedford fine goods units are well worth preserving, since each has its line of private customers with which dealings have been maintained for many years. Some converters, they claim, are loath to place themselves in the hands of a large organization, to avoid letting their pet designs and private manufacturing secrets leak out to competitors. The cream of the specialized advance style work, they point out, usually goes to the small or moderately sized mills, provided these plants are elastic enough in their equipment and skillful enough in their technique to fill the converter's exacting requirements.

Because New Bedford fine goods mills are pre-eminent in their elasticity of equipment and unrivaled in the versatility of their craftsmanship, they have had a monopoly on most of this style feature work, especially when it involved intricate fabric design problems. It has followed, of course, that the New Bedford mills have had the advantage of the first run production of most of these highly styled constructions, a business that from its very nature was beyond price competition.

In order to save most of this sort of work, which might be lost the moment a mill became a part of a large consolidation, vigorous efforts are under way to perfect a plan which would allow the mills to preserve their individual identity and independence of action so far as their specialized output is concerned, yet give them the benefit of centralized selling of the so-called bread-and-butter goods of more or less standardized construction, which are open to keen price competition.

Census Completed in Several Cities

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—This city today won the distinction of being the first city in New England to make complete census returns. The population of Nashua was shown to be 31,091 as compared with 28,379 in 1920, a gain of 2712 or 9½ per cent.

FALL RIVER, Mass. (AP)—This city's population decreased 6137 in the last 10 years according to the census figures announced today by Paul E. Dow, supervisor of the fifteenth Massachusetts district. The population for 1930 was 114,348, and for 1920, 120,485, a decrease of about 5 per cent.

GREENFIELD, Mass (AP)—Leyden and Heath census returns were filed today. Leyden has 260 population, compared with 330 in 1920 and 363 in 1910. Heath has 327 persons, compared with 325 in 1920 and 346 in 1910.

COUNTRYMEN HONOR CHINESE ACTOR

NEW YORK (AP)—Mei Lan-fang, China's celebrated actor who has recently been playing in the United States, has been elected an honorary member of the China Society of America it was announced April 19.

The honorary membership, given to men and women of any nationality or race deemed to have performed distinguished service in the promotion of friendly relations between China and the United States, is one of two the society has extended. The other was bestowed upon Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché at Peking.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD WINS BIG TRACK MEET

Defeats University of California in Dual Competition—Krenz Stars

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Breaking three of their own big meet records, the Stanford University track and field performers won their seventh consecutive victory over a Blue and Gold track team when they defeated the University of California 83 1-15 to 47 14-15 here, Saturday.

Capt. E. C. W. Krenz '30, discus champion, turned in the most startling performance of the thirty-seventh annual big meet when he tossed the discus 161ft. ½in. The former Stanford-California discus record was 156ft. 2in., established by Krenz last year. The Stanford captain had a throw of 166 feet but fouled by one-quarter of an inch.

H. P. Rothert '30, who has made his varsity letters in basketball and football, made a new big meet shot-put record with a put of 51ft. 10⅜in. His old mark was 46ft. 11⅞in.

The Stanford relay team, which recently bettered the recognized world's record in the one-mile relay as the result of its work in the U. S. C.-Stanford meet last Saturday, lowered the existing big meet record by .3 of a second. The new time is 3m. 18.7s. A. L. McDermott '31, M. B. Shove '31, A. A. Hables '31, and J. B. Morrison '30 made up the winning relay team.

Scoring clean sweeps in five events, the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, the 16-pound shotput, the discus throw, and the running broad jump, the Cardinals had little difficulty in swamping their traditional rivals from Berkeley. The Golden Bears shut out the Red Shirts in the javelin. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '30, Stanford; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, second; R. H. Giberson '32, Stanford, third. Time—9.8s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '30, Stanford; R. H. Giberson, Stanford '32, second; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, third. Time—21.8s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by J. B. Morrison '30, Stanford; M. B. Shove '31, Stanford, second; Aubrey Johnson '32, California, third. Time—49.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Julius Zelman '31, California; W. J. Cooper '32, Stanford, second; R. S. Atkinson '32, Stanford, third. Time—1m. 57.9s.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Mossman '31, California; R. M. Brown '31, Stanford, second; Novo, California, third. Time—4m. 28 4-10s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Mossman '31, California; J. S. Parket '31, Stanford, second; J. W. Nunes '31, Stanford, third. Time—9.51s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. L. Pogolotti '31, California; A. W. Nisbet '31, Stanford, second; R. P. Smith '31, Stanford, third. Time—15.4s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by A. L. Pogolotti '31, California; R. P. Smith '31, Stanford, second; A. W. Nisbet, Stanford, third. Time—24.6s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Stanford. Time—3m. 18.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. B. Rice '32, California, 6ft. ¼in.; A. F. Jacklevitch '30, California; J. B. Enright '31, California; R. W. Allen '31, Stanford; R. L. French '30, Stanford, and C. M. Madison, Stanford, tied for second, 5ft. 11¼in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by V. C. Dowell '30, Stanford, 23ft. 11¼in.; A. J. West '31, Stanford, second, 23ft. 6in.; W. P. Butler '31, Stanford, third, 23ft. 5⅝in.

Pole Vault—Won by G. F. Pool '32, California, 13ft.; William Koblick '32, California; N. B. Johns, Stanford, and E. B. DeGroot Jr. '32, Stanford, tied for second, 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, 51ft. 10¼in.; E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, second, 51ft. 2⅜in.; Herbert Fleishhacker Jr. '30, Stanford, third, 46ft. ¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill 31, California, 205ft. 1in.; E. J. Curtice '30, California, second, 202ft. 4in.; S. P. Akers '31, California, third, 186ft. 10½in.

Discus Throw—Won by E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, 161ft. ½in.; H. P. Rothert, Stanford, second, 148ft. 8½in.; Grey, Stanford, third, 138ft.

OHIO STATE NINE WINS SIX STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio State University nine Saturday opened its "Big Ten" season with a victory over Purdue University, 4 to 3. The game marked the sixth consecutive victory of the Buckeyes since the training season opened.

Purdue took the lead in the first inning when after two men were out, two others got on base through singles. E. G. Van Bibber '31, veteran Purdue first baseman, hit a long home run far over the centerfielder's head, scoring Purdue's only runs of the game. The Buckeyes were able to hit the Purdue pitchers in only two innings when two runs were made in each. These, however, were enough to win the game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	x	4	8	0
Purdue	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Kermode, Wriggley and Gould for Ohio State; Cox, Schupp and Kugler for Purdue. Umpires—William Bechtel and Walter Bailey. Time—1h. 44m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	4	1	.800
Kansas City	3	1	.750
St. Paul	3	2	.600
Louisville	3	3	.500
Minneapolis	3	3	.500
Milwaukee	3	3	.500
Columbus	2	3	.400
Indianapolis	1	3	.250

RESULTS SATURDAY

Kansas City 6, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 6, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 11, Indianapolis 8.
Columbus 8, Minneapolis 4.

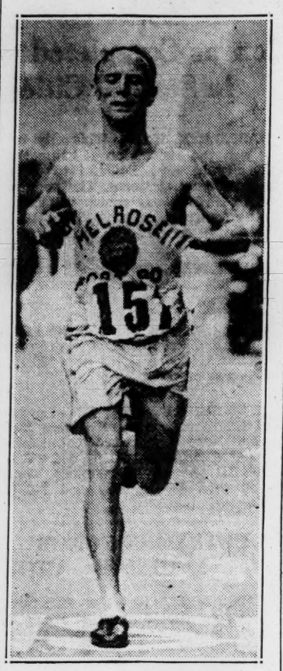
RESULTS SUNDAY

Minneapolis 4, Columbus 2.
Kansas City 5, Louisville 4.
Toledo 12, St. Paul 6.
Milwaukee 9, Indianapolis 8.

CREW SPEEDS UP TIME

Harvard's varsity eight improved its racing time by 10 seconds over the mile and three-quarters distance when, in a handicap trail race Saturday, it defeated the second and third varsity eights decisively in 9m. 20s. Ten days ago over the same course the varsity was clocked in 9m. 30s. Horace N. Roberts '30 of Vinal Haven, Me., was elected to captain the first varsity 150-pound eight and Oscar S. Staples Jr. '30 of Hyde Park was chosen to lead the second 150-pound eight.

Wins for Seventh Time



CLARENCE H. DE MAR

Doeg Wins Final From G. S. Mangin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., third ranking tennis player of the United States, bolstered his claim for a place on the 1930 United States Davis Cup team by winning the North and South tennis singles championship at the Pinehurst Country Club Sunday, defeating Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., in three straight sets, allowing only four games, one in the second set and three in the third. Play was halted Saturday because of rain.

The doubles championship went to John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., when they defeated the United States doubles champions, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Doeg. It was a stirring battle and went to 34 games. The score was 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

The singles final lacked the surprise play element that existed all through the week. Mangin was unable to get going after a letup caused by the rain on Saturday.

In the doubles final, Allison, after a poor start, proved to be the outstanding man on the court. His overhead smashing featured. Doeg gave a good exhibition of lobbing. The other two players turned in some good tennis, which helped to keep the largest gallery of the week thrilled throughout. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Men's Singles—Final Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles—Final Round

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	9	3	.750
Oakland	10	4	.714
San Francisco	9	5	.643
Sacramento	8	5	.615
Missions	5	8	.385
Hollywood	5	8	.385
Seattle	4	10	.286
Portland	3	10	.231

RESULTS SATURDAY

Los Angeles 15, Hollywood 5.
Oakland 7, Seattle 2.
Missions 5, San Francisco 3.
Portland 4, Sacramento 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

San Francisco 14-3, Missions 3-0.
Oakyand 9-9, Seattle 6-5.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 3.
Sacramento 12-6, Portland 3-3.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.
Wichita Falls	7	4	.636
Beaumont	7	4	.634
Shreveport	7	4	.636
Houston	6	6	.500
San Antonio	5	6	.455
Waco	5	7	.417
Dallas	4	7	.364
Fort Worth	4	7	.364

RESULTS SATURDAY

Fort Worth 8, Dallas 4.
Shreveport 6, Wichita Falls 4.
Waco 18, San Antonio 10.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Fort Worth 7, Dallas 3.
Beaumont 7, Houston 4.
Shreveport 10, Wichita Falls 1.
San Antonio 9, Waco 7.

N. Y. Y. C. RACING RULES ADOPTED

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Corinthian Yacht Club has adopted the racing rules of the New York Yacht Club with the single modification that they shall apply to the yachts of the fleet which cuts down the racing length to a minimum of 16 feet on the water line, instead of 30 feet under the New York Y. C. rule. The temporary opening of the clubhouse Saturday drew a crowd of 150 people, nearly all of whom lunched at the club. A number enjoyed a sail in the harbor.

DE MAR VICTORY PROVES POPULAR

Veteran Wins B. A. A. Race Seventh Time—New York Team Scores

The Boston Athletic Association's thirty-third annual Marathon run over the 26 miles 385 yards, Saturday, proved an unusually popular affair this year because of the fact that the local veteran, Clarence H. De Mar, representing the Melrose (Mass.) Post 90 of the American Legion, for the seventh time in his career of distance running, triumphed. William Kyronen of the Finnish-American A. C. of New York ran second to De Mar by several hundred yards, while the United States Marathon champion for 1930, Karl Y. Koski, also of the Finnish-American club, ran third.

De Mar failed to equal the present B. A. A. record of 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s., established last year by John C. Miles of the Olympic Club of Hamilton, Ont., but he was not far from it, finishing in 2h. 34m. 48 1-5s. Had the veteran been pressed by another competitor in the last few miles his time might have bettered the record; but he ran a lone race toward the finish without any competition. His first B. A. A. victory came in 1911 and his other victories were in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1928 and this year. No other runner has won this race more than twice.

There were 188 runners who started and over 90 finished, although prizes and souvenirs were presented to only 33 runners. De Mar ran a winning race from the start and was out in front at Woodland Park, and from there was never headed or approached, completely eliminating his closest rivals on the Commonwealth Avenue hills.

The Finnish-American A. C. captured the special team trophy, and the Olympic Club of Hamilton, Ont., ranked second. Three of the four pre-race favorites finished one, two and three; but the other, John C. Miles, found climatic conditions not to his liking and was eleventh to cross the line. Harold Webster of the Olympic Club of Hamilton, Ont., was the first of the Canadians to finish and he came in fourth. The summary of leading runners and times follows:

	H. M. S.
1—Clarence H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2 34 48⅕
2—William Kyronen, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.	2 36 27⅕
3—Karl Y. Koski, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.	2 38 21⅘
4—Harold Webster, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2 39 27⅖
5—Gabriel Ruotsalainen, North Branch "Y," Montreal	2 41 05
6—Ronald B. O'Toole, St. Johns, Newfoundland	2 41 55⅘
7—John D. Semple, West Phila.	2 44 29
8—James P. Henigan, unattached	2 46 38⅕
9—Silas McLellan, Noel Hants Co., N. S.	2 50 49⅗
10—Gordon A. Norman, Malden	2 53 17
11—John C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2 55 08⅖
12—William J. Kennedy, Cygney A. C., Portchester, N. Y.	2 55 08⅗
13—David Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C., New York	2 58 08⅘
14—J. Foxcroft, Carleton, East Sandwich, Mass.	2 58 32⅗
15—John McLeod, New Waterford, N. S.	2 58 40
16—Francis Hughes, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2 59 05
17—Russell Jekel, New York A. C.	2 59 38
18—Jack Fox, Westerly, R. I.	3 44
19—Anthony Wennin Jr., Williamsett, Mass.	3 02 07⅕
20—Albert Rodgers, Dartmouth, N. S.	3 04 05
21—Edward L. Brodis, Melrose	3 04 54⅕
22—L. W. Smith, Dorchester Club	3 05 32
23—Edwin White, Staten Island, N. Y.	3 06 03
24—Lawrence Reed, Trinity W. W. Club, Revere	3 06 37⅖
25—James Crowe, Buckland, Conn.	3 07 35⅗
26—Donald Veinot, Bridgewater, N. S.	3 10 02
27—William Lillyman, Foxboro	3 10 22⅕
28—Charles Fertig, Staten Island, New York	3 10 40
29—Benjamin O'Hara, Dorchester Club	3 11 37
30—Leo Giard, Dorchester Club	3 11 37
31—W. J. Clifford, Dorchester Club	3 13 24
32—A. McDonald, Dorchester Club	3 14 42
33—G. I. Wright, New Glasgow, N. S.	3 15 56
34—Jack O'Reilly, Gladstone A. C.	3 16 28⅘
35—Frank McCune, Medford	3 17 24
36—Thomas Carey, Medford	3 17 45⅗
37—George Rolland, Astoria, N. Y.	3 18 29

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	3	0	1.000
Newark	2	0	1.000
Montreal	1	1	.500
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Reading	1	2	.333
Toronto	1	2	.333
Rochester	1	2	.333
Jersey City	0	2	.000

RESULTS SATURDAY

Newark 5, Buffalo 4 (10 innings).
Montreal 5, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 11, Rochester 2.
Reading 3, Toronto 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Newark 6, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 10, Jersey City 8.
Rochester 9, Reading 7.
Baltimore 9, Montreal 7.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Harvard 4, Brown 2.
West Point 7, Lafayette 0.
Yale 12, New York L. C. 2.
Boston L. C. 9, Tufts 5.
Mt. Washington 5, Princeton 1.
Cornell 6, Syracuse 4.
Oxford-Cambridge 9, Hobart 1.
Pennsylvania 3, Western Maryland 1.
Annapolis 23, Georgia Tech 1.
Stevens 17, M. I. T. 1.
Johns Hopkins 4, Swarthmore 2.
Crescent A. C. 5, Rutgers 4.

New Records Made in Kansas Relays

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan. — One world mark was bettered and one tied and 10 relay records broken in the eighth annual Kansas Carnival, held here Saturday. W. B. Charles '31 of Haskell started the assault on the then existing standards early in the day when he won the decathlon with a total of 7543.3960 points, which is 125 better than the former record.

The feature of the day's program was the 100-yard dash, in which C. J. Leland '31 of Texas Christian University and C. O. Bracey '30 of Rice Institute were entered. As in every other meeting between these two rivals, a close race resulted, which was won by Leland in 9.4s. This time is two-tenths of a second better than the world's record, but it will not be allowed due to the strong wind at the runners' backs.

Melvin Thornhill '31 of Kansas threw the discus 153ft. 7½in. to set a new relay record for this event. T. M. Warne '31, Northwestern, leaped 13ft. 9¾in. to take the pole-vault and establish a new height for track stars to lower. He failed in an attempt to beat the world's mark. To win the broad jump E. L. Gordon Jr. '31 of Iowa, was forced to do 24ft. 6⅛in., for each of the other competitors did better than 23ft.

Honors in the relays go to Oklahoma Baptist University whose teams took both the half-mile and mile events. To accomplish this it was necessary to set new and better time for each race. Missouri took the one-mile relay in spite of some poor baton-passing that caused it to lose all chance to break the mark already held by the Tiger school. The Pittsburg Teachers College of Kansas ran two teams, A and B, in the two-mile relay and they finished first and second respectively. Team A broke a relay record to win. The Teachers College also was winner of second position in both the half-mile and mile college team events. The summary:

Decathlon—Won by W. B. Charles '31, Haskell, 7543.3960 points; J. E. Grant '30, Haskell, second, 7061.0512; W. A. Boyd Jr. '30, Westminster, third, 6909.9044; F. N. Brooks, William Jewell, fourth, 6472.4289; B. L. Douglass '31, Grinnell, fifth, 6343.2026 (new relay record).

100-Yard Dash—Won by C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian; C. O. Bracey '30, Rice Institute, second; E. C. Tolan Jr. '31, Michigan, third; N. R. Root '31, Chicago, fourth. Time—9.4s. (new meet record).

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by L. H. Sentman Jr. '31, Illinois; G. J. Saling '30, Iowa, second; W. B. Lamson '31, Nebraska, third; Paton Talbot, Westminster, fourth. Time—14.6s.

3000-Meter Run—Won by H. R. Putnam '31, Iowa State; T. A. Lydic '31, Kearney, second; W. H. McIlrath '31, Grinnell, third, R. C. Swaney '31, Cornell, fourth. Time—8m. 54.35s.

Two-Mile University Relay—Won by Illinois (L. T. Fruin '31, O. W. Asper '31, P. B. Evans '31, S. J. Makeever '30); Northwestern, second; Kansas, third; Nebraska, fourth. Time—7m. 55s.

Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Kansas State Teachers' College of Pittsburg, team A (J. A. Cullison '30, Sandusky '33, J. M. Waner '30, Joseph Wichester '30); Kansas Teachers' College of Pittsburg, team B, second; Haskell, third; Hutchinson Junior College, fourth. Time—8m. 2.4s. (new meet record).

Quarter-Mile University Relay—Won by Illinois (J. E. Useman '32, C. F. Dickenson '30, J. A. Cave '30, J. A. Paterson '30); Michigan, second; Chicago, third; Kansas, fourth. Time—41s. (equals world's record and new relay record).

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Oklahoma Baptist (Buschanan, Fisher, Fulton, Williamson); Kansas Teachers College of Pittsburg, second; Morningside, third; Lombard, fourth. Time—3m. 21s. (New meet record).

One-Mile University Relay—Won by Missouri (O. R. Welsh '32, R. A. Dills '31, C. A. Uffers '32, H. K. Hursley '30); Texas, second; Wisconsin, third; Indiana, fourth. Time—3m. 21.2s.

Running High Jump—Won by T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin; second, P. N. Shelby '30, Oklahoma; R. J. Carr '30, Illinois, and M. Ehrlich, Kansas State, tied for third and fourth. Height—6ft. 6 3-16in. (New meet record).

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska; second; J. A. Bausch '31, Kansas; third, Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin; fourth, C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota. Distance—48ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Gordon Jr., '31, Iowa; D. J. Hamilton '31, Colorado, second; W. B. Charles '31, Haskell, third; W. O. Timberlake '31, Washington, fourth. Distance—24ft. 6⅛in.

Discus Throw—Won by Melvin Thornhill '31, Kansas; W. E. Ward '30, Kansas, second; Earl Platte '31, Coe, third; J. H. Bausch '31, Kansas, fourth. Distance—153ft. 7½in. (new meet record).

Javelin Throw—Won by M. G. Hammon '31, Southern Methodist; L. D. Weldon '31, Iowa, second; E. E. Faytinger '31, Nebraska, third; R. L. Chamber '31, Illinois, fourth. Distance—202ft. 7½in.

Pole Vault—Won by T. M. Wanre '31, Northwestern; W. A. McDermott '30, Illinois and H. F. Ganby '32, Iowa tied for second; P. M. Miller '30, Washington and L. K. Lansrud '32, Drake tied for third. Height—13ft. 9¾in. (new meet record).

Half-Mile College Relay—Won by Oklahoma Baptist (T. R. Fisher '31, W. E. Buchannan '30, Carl Fulton '32, R. W. Williamson '30), Kansas Teachers College of Pittsburgh, second; Wichita, third; Morningside, fourth. Time—1m. 27s. (New Meet record).

Half-Mile University Relay—Won by Michigan (Tuford Murray '31, D. A. Seymour '30, Jack Campbell '32, Tolan) Illinois, second; Kansas, third; Chicago, fourth. Time—1m. 26.7s.

Medley College Relay—Won by Wichita (F. L. Forward '32, J. W. Pipkin '30, K. T. Widney '31, H. W. Manning '31), Coe, second; Hastings, third; Southwest Teachers of Oklahoma, fourth. Time—10m. 37.9s. (New meet record).

INDIANA NINE WINS 'BIG TEN' OPENER, 7-1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Indiana University won its opening game in the baseball championship race of the "Big Ten" by defeating University of Chicago, 7 to 1. Claron Veller '31, who attracted attention as a guard on the basketball team last winter, pitched a fine game for the Hoosiers, allowing only four hits, passing only three batters and striking out seven.

Ten hits were gathered by the Hoosiers, including a triple by P. L. Balay '30, first baseman. The Chicago pitcher, W. J. Urban '31, struck out five, but was given erratic support by his mates, both at bat and in the field. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	x	7	10	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6

Batteries—Veller, Gatti and Magnabosco for Indiana; Urban and Wingate for Chicago. Umpires—Jensen and Jensen.

TILDEN GATHERS MORE WINS

BEAULIEU, France (AP)—W. T. Tilden 2d added two more Riviera tennis championships to his already long collection Sunday. With Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian now living in England, Tilden won the mixed doubles title, defeating Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, 6—1, 6—3. In the men's doubles, Tilden and Coen defeated Lesieur and Magaloff of France, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5. In the women's doubles, Miss Ryan and Miss Jacobs defeated Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite of England, and Mlle. Sigart of Belgium, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4. Coen announced that he would not be able to play against Tilden in the singles finals.

ARCHERY

FORTY-FOUR archers took part in the spring tournament of the Newton Archers which was held April 19 at Newton Center, and which marked the opening of the archery season in New England. In the morning the women shot a single Columbia round and the men a single American round. In the afternoon all took part in the Cummings Cup contest, which is a handicap American round with the handicaps based on the average scores that archers made during the season of 1929.

This event was won by Mrs. Lillian Hodgdon of New Bedford, who also won the Columbia round in the morning, as well as the Ruth S. Dick Cup for the lady making the most goals in any end at the 50-yard range. The Cummings Cup is shot for four times each year, and as the handicaps theoretically place all contestants on a par, the event always commands a lively interest.

Dr. P. W. Crouch of Newton Center, former national champion, took high place among the men, with A. W. Dick of Worcester as runnerup. G. A. Clark of Waltham, present American round champion of the Eastern Archery Association, was able to take third place only. In the morning shoot he and Dr. Crouch were side by side, Dr. Crouch turning in a card of 87—535 and Clark one of 87—533. But the afternoon shoot was a runaway match, as Dr. Crouch turned in the excellent score of 89—605, while Clark was only able to make 81—453. This slump by Clark gave Dick second place in the day's shooting.

The junior event, a double junior American round, was won handily by John Adam of Worcester, with William Dimond of Newton Center second.

The Newton archers are planning to hold semi-monthly informal tournaments all through the summer, in addition to the regular quarterly tournaments, each of which includes a contest for the Cummings Cup: The scores:

SINGLE COLUMBIA ROUND

	H	S
Mrs. Lillian Hodgdon, New Bedford	66	396
Mrs. Mary A. Ball, Deerfield	62	312
Miss Mary O'Brien, Greenfield	61	295
Mrs. Helen Bean, Waltham	53	279
Mrs. Bessie Norton, Newton Center	56	278
Mrs. Ruth Dick, Worcester	54	270
Mrs. Carnzu Clark, Boston	54	252
Miss Williamina Grant, Worcester	54	238
Mrs. Frank Walls, Melrose	54	234
Miss Marion Sanford, Worcester	48	224
Miss Margaret Eagan, Worcester	42	184
Mrs. F. H. Davidson, Worcester	42	174
Miss Hilda Forstensen, Concord	41	155
Mrs. Mary Deschenes, New Bedford	23	97
Miss Carnzu Clark, Boston	28	96
Miss Janet Thomas, Melrose	21	85
Mrs. H. B. Cleworth, Melrose	25	83
Mrs. C. L. Pepper, Melrose	18	68

FIRST AMERICAN ROUND

	H	S
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	87	535
G. A. Clark, Waltham	87	533
A. W. Dick, Worcester	86	520
C. W. Shedd, Waltham	80	482
A. W. Bell, Newton Highlands	77	455
John Adam, Worcester	80	454
J. P. Eagan, Worcester	82	424
D. Dana, Marblehead	81	401
F. H. Andrews, Waltham	78	392
P. T. Kelly, Quincy	76	378
W. Gay, Winsor, Vt.	70	372
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	77	371
C. G. Norton, Newton Center	66	358
G. H. Lakie, Haverhill	61	279
R. F. Hodgdon, New Bedford	59	255
R. S. Whitten, Foxboro	61	237
J. A. Deschenes, New Bedford	58	228
J. P. True, Wabash	60	214
C. L. Pepper, Melrose	43	167
P. H. Ball, Deerfield	37	143

SECOND AMERICAN ROUND AND CUMMINGS CUP CONTEST

	H	S
P. W. Crouch	89	605
A. W. Dick	87	545
G. A. Clark	81	453
J. P. Eagan	79	451
S. A. Stevens, Natick	83	445
C. W. Shedd	81	427
A. W. Bell	80	422
D. Dana	79	419
Miss Mary O'Brien	70	386
C. G. Norton	79	385
John Adam	73	378
Mrs. Lillian Hodgdon	75	367
Mrs. Mary A. Ball	74	366
O. A. R. Wood	69	350
P. T. Kelly	74	348
W. Gay	71	333
R. F. Hodgdon	69	301
G. H. Lakie	63	287
H. S. C. Cummings	63	251
Mrs. Bessie Norton	58	240
Miss Williamina Grant	51	237
R. S. Whitten	61	235
Mrs. Helen Bean	53	233
J. P. True	54	222
Miss Marion Sanford	54	220
Mrs. Carnzu Clark	51	215
Miss Margaret Eagan	49	213
F. H. Davidson, Worcester	57	187
Miss Annie Walls	44	189
J. A. Deschenes	47	181
Mrs. F. H. Davidson	38	153
Mrs. Ruth Dick	40	144
P. H. Ball	36	126
Mrs. Mary Deschenes	27	115
Miss Hilda Forstensen	27	93
Miss Carnzu Clark	22	78
Miss Janet Thomas	21	63
Mrs. F. H. Cleworth	18	48
Mrs. C. I. Pepper	6	24
Mrs. West	6	22

COLUMBIA VARSITY WINS OPENING RACE

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Columbia, chief of the college crews of last season, rowing desperately, outlasted a desperate United States Naval Academy eight here Saturday afternoon to start another season, a quarter of a length ahead of the Middies in the first big triangular meet of the season over the Henley distance. Four lengths behind the Navy came the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the heaviest group in the three-cornered event, never threatening.

Rowing behind a stiff wind, the Columbia crew finished in 6m. 35s., exceptionally fast time, leaving the breeze out of the question. Navy's blue and gold oars flashed in rhythmic, but rather slow time to start, and the Middie shell trailed the New York crew almost from the start to the stretch. The M. I. T. eight was outclassed from the start.

Despite the Columbia victory in the varsity affair, the younger Glendon had taken the two minor races of the regatta from his father.

In the first race the Navy plebe eight held nearly two lengths lead over the Lions, the only other entry, while Massachusetts Tech and Navy finished in order to lead the New Yorkers in the junior varsity and 150-pound events. Tech's time in the 150-pound event was 6m. 53s.

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WOODW

Prospects of American and National League Baseball Clubs for Current Season

ARGYLE IS TO BE PROMOTED

Holiday Association Football Matches in England Number 128

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Football history of enduring interest to soccer "fans" all over the world was made last week when the Glasgow Rangers, defeating Partick Thistle by 2 goals to 1 in the final for the Scottish Cup, carried off the great "double event," the league championship and the cup in Scotland, and Sheffield Wednesday made sure heading the final standing in the first division of the English Association Football League for the second successive season. Another matter definitely decided was that Plymouth Argyle, runner-up in the southern section of the third division a half dozen times in the past, has at last achieved its ambition of rising into the second division, and will be promoted at the end of the season.

The Rangers have been a dominant force in the Scottish league, together with its great rival, Celtic—each club has won the championship 17 times—so long that it came as no surprise to find that they had played themselves in an unassailable position in the table with several weeks of competition still to run.

In the cup tournament, however, it has been quite another story. The Rangers made their first appearance in the final of the 1876-77 season, 14 years before the Scottish League was inaugurated, and since then they have reached the deciding stage 15 times, but won the trophy only on six occasions and twice since the war. The season before last they brought off a double success, beating Celtic in the league by 5 points and the same opponent in the cup final by 4 goals to 0. Although the Celtic players are out of the picture this season they have been very much in it in the past. Besides winning the league championship 17 times they have captured the cup on 12 occasions and three times won both in one season. The Celtics' "doubles" were accomplished in the 1906-07, 1907-08, 1913-14 seasons and might well have been another in 1908-09 when Celtic, winners of the league title ,played the Rangers in a replayed final tie which resulted in a serious riot when a spectator was disgruntled at the failure of the teams to play extra time. As a consequence of this fracas the cup was not awarded that season.

Rangers Meet Partick Thistle

This year the Rangers had to meet Partick Thistle, cup winner in 1920-21 in the final and the clash resulted in a scoreless draw which necessitated a replay at Glasgow Wednesday. Then, in an exciting match, contested before over 200,000 people—record attendance for any midweek football match in Britain—the Rangers were victorious by the odd goal in three. On the only previous occasion that the Partick men reached the final they beat the Rangers by 1 goal to 0. Two matches were needed to decide the issue this year and attracted altogether 210,000 spectators. The Rangers' success this season in the league bringing their total number of victories level with Celtics is fourth in succession and ninth since the war.

Since 1919, Celtic headed the final standing twice, and has been second four times. This season either Aberdeen or Motherwell will be runnerup. The former which held the first place for a long period in the early part of the season has completed its program and shows a total of 53 points while Motherwell, with two points fewer, may gain four from two engagements it still has to fulfill. If it wins both matches it will be only one point inferior to the Rangers, who have 56 with four matches still to play.

Easter holiday matches in England, numbering 128, which have to be played between Friday and Tuesday, can usually be relied upon to supply the answer to the burning question connected with promotion and relegation, and already they have told us that Sheffield Wednesday must finish at the head of the first division and Argyle must do the same in the southern section of the third.

Congratulate The Wednesday

The Wednesday players are being heartily congratulated, for it has been felt all season they were producing high grade football and deserving of recognition in the standing. Their club, fourth oldest in the country, had previously won the first division championship three times and the second division championship twice and the English Cup twice.

Argyle's success in the third division has long been deferred. In 1922 it was runner up with the same number of points as the winner, and it took second place in the five following seasons. Now, at last, it has come out on top and, moreover, has a chance of equaling Tottenham Hotspurs' marvelous league record of 70 points made in the second division in 1919-20. To do this, however, Argyle must win all its remaining four matches.

A particularly interesting game in the first division, Saturday, is a clash between the Arsenal and Huddersfield Town, which will meet in the final for the English cup at Wembley Stadium, Saturday. Close students of soccer were hoping to arrive at all sorts of conclusions from this dress rehearsal, but as the result was a goalless draw they came away about as wise as before the kickoff.

At the unsuccessful end of the first division standing four famous sides, Newcastle United, Sheffield United, Burnley and Everton are in a whirlpool of woe along with Grimsby Town, which was promoted from the second division only last season. Everton, present occupant of the bottom position, with 29 points to Grimsby's 33, Burnley's, Sheffield's and Newcastle's 34 apiece, has, like Newcastle, never yet dropped from the first division.

Glancing again at the other end we find a close race for second place behind Sheffield Wednesday. The champions have 51 points to Derby County's 46, Aston Villa's 45, Manchester City's 44.

Tussel in Second Division

In the second division there is an intensely dramatic tussle for supremacy. Blackpool has fought its way to the front again with 55 points and Chelsea, London's sole hope for league honors, this season has risen to second again after a disconcerting lapse the previous week. Oldham Athletic, former leader, is now third, with 52 points, and Chelsea has 53 points.

Even more remarkable is the closeness of the struggle to avoid relegation to the third division. Bristol City is last on the list at present, but none of the clubs just above it—Hull, Bradford City, Barnsley, Notts County, Reading, Swansea, Preston—can really regard itself "safe" just yet.

While the question of promotion in the southern section of the third division is now settled in favor of Plymouth with Brentford runnerup—clubs which have 62 and 57 points, respectively—destination of laurels in the northern section hangs delicately in the balance between Port Vale Athletic and Stockport County. These sides, with 55 points apiece, are out of reach of the Third Club, Chesterfield, and so monopolize the limelight in the third division for their remaining game. Port Vale has four to play and Stockport three.

The bottom club in each section of the third division drops right out of the league and has to seek re-election, and it is certain that one of these unfortunate teams will be Merthyr Town. The Welshmen trailing away at the rear of the southern section command admiration by resolute finishing in a forlorn hope, for on Saturday they trounced Crystal Palace 5 goals to 2. At the bottom end of the northern section there is a tight last-minute contest in which three clubs are concerned—Rotherham United with 28 points, Halifax Town 26, and Barrow. 25.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE DEFEATS HOBART, 9-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y.—Before a record crowd the Oxford-Cambridge Lacrosse team defeated the Hobart College 12 by a score of 9 to 1 here Saturday.

The Hobart defense was no match for the Britons who led 7 to 0 at the end of the first half. Astle, Oxford-Cambridge outside home, captured the scoring honors with four of his team's nine goals. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE	HOBART
G. Ainsworth, 1st a	1st d, Barry
Farinholt, 2nd a	2nd d, Galbraith
Williams, Moss, 3rd a	3rd d, Neville, O'Connor
Fielden, c	c, Puls, Simpkinson
R. Ainsworth, 3rd d	3rd a, Howell
Grove, 2nd d	2nd a, Snyder, Hills
Grauer, 1st d	1st a, Vangeisen, Rowland
Cartwright, cp	oh, Bootay
Cornsweet, Rains, p	ih, Ward
Rains, Gidden, ih	p, Wheat
Astle, oh	cp, Sweet
Ricketts, g	g, Hecht

Score—Oxford-Cambridge 9, Hobart 7. Goals—Astle 4, Rains 2, G. Ainsworth 2, R. Ainsworth for Oxford-Cambridge; Howell for Hobart. Referee—Corey, Syracuse. Umpire—Gridley, Cornell. Time—30m. halves.

CALIFORNIA BEATS STANFORD NINE, 6 TO 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—The University of California baseball team won its fifth consecutive big series by defeating the Stanford nine, 6 to 3, here Saturday afternoon. The lack of control of Stanford pitchers gave the Golden Bears the majority of their scores when three Cardinal pitchers allowed three California men to score on bases on balls in the sixth inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
California	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	3	2
Stanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	6	4

Batteries—Wohletz, Moody, Stoops, Horner and Smith; Story, Caddell, Taylor, Loomis, Leverenz, and Hardy. Umpire—Burnsides. Time—2h. 15m.

TO PAIR WITH MISS RYAN

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian now living in England, will be the doubles partner of Mrs. F. S. Moody Jr., in both the French and British tennis championships, according to an announcement by Mrs. Moody. The Moody-Ryan combination will not be a new one. The then Miss Wills teamed with Miss Ryan to win the British women's doubles championship in 1927, and the two Californians often have played together. Mrs. Moody considers Miss Ryan one of the best, if not the best, woman's doubles player in the game. Miss Ryan won the Wimbledon doubles title six times, once with Miss Wills, once in 1926 with Miss Mary K. Browne, and four times, 1920-21-22-25, with Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen. With Miss Eleanor Goss she won the United States women's doubles title in 1926. Mrs. Moody will sail for Europe aboard the Berengaria tomorrow.

DORMAN AND HOOKS LET GO

CLEVELAND (AP)—Charles Dorman, recruit outfielder, and A. M. Hooks, recruit first baseman, were sent to the American Association, it was announced on Sunday by General Manager Evans of the Cleveland Indians. Dorman was sold outright to the Kansas City team, and Hooks went to Minneapolis on option.

GIANTS SHOW FINE PITCHING

Leading National League With Three Victories—Cubs in Third

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Boston	2	1	.666
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	0	3	.000

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 10, Brooklyn 8.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 7, Brooklyn 2.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh-St. Louis, rain.

With the first week of the National League race completed, marred by postponed contests, the New York Giants are settled at the top of the standing. Manager McGraw's men have taken two games from Philadelphia and one from Boston. Each contest has been featured by the effectiveness of the New York pitchers, who held down the heavy hitters in all three games, while the Giants themselves were getting plenty of hits. With these facts considered, the New York club looks well capable of springing a surprise and remaining in first place for some time to come.

The experts do not seem to have underestimated the strength of the Pittsburgh Pirates. To date they are in second place in the standing, with four games won and one lost. Manager Ens has the Pirates well in hand and seems to be operating what looks to be a championship ball club. The team as a whole has been hitting well, headed by August Suhr, the young recruit and first baseman secured from San Francisco. The team has also been getting good pitching and should be right in the thick of the pennant race.

The Boston Braves came through in fine style in their last two games, and as a reward are now in third place, with two victories in three starts. The Braves are another team getting some fine pitching and, together with good hitting by the entire team, looks as if they might have been underrated. The two young recruits, Moore and Berger, have started to hit as well as ever. In the game played with Brooklyn on Sunday the latter hit a home run with three men on base, the first time that has been done this season.

The Chicago Cubs bring up the rear of the first division with three victories in six starts. In the games they have played to date, Manager McCarthy's pitching seems somewhat of a question. In one game the boxmen will show up in fine style, but the next day they look like entirely different men and allow all kinds of hits. The club is still without the services of its two stars, Bell and Hornsby, and may be for some time. Without these two veterans of long experience and fine batting ability, the team is considerably weakened. But the others have found their batting eyes fairly well and no doubt the team will start on its climb among the leaders before this week is far advanced.

The St. Louis Cardinals showed considerable batting strength in two games against the Cubs, but in the other contest seemed to be in need of pitching strength. If Manager Street can get the proper support from the box, the club will be in the first division before long.

Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Brooklyn are holding up the bottom of the league. All three clubs have not been hitting up to expectations and their pitching has not been what it should be. Each of these clubs has the batters, however, and it may be that they will find the range before long.

JAPAN LEADING IN TENNIS

VIENNA, Austria (AP)—Japan won all three matches in its series with leading Austrian tennis players Sunday.

Yoshiro Ohta and J. Sato of Japan defeated Herbert Kinzel Jr. and Erwin Bolzano, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2. 3—6, 6—0, and Takeiichi Harada and Tamio Abe of Japan conquered Franz Matejka and Hermann Artens, 7—5, 6—2, 3—6, 5—7, 6—2. In singles Sato defeated Hans Eisler, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3. Japan leads in the series so far, 4 victories to 1.

Japan and Austria split even in the first two matches Saturday. In doubles the first two ranking Austrian players, Matejka and Artens, defeated Otah and Sato, 9—7, 7—5, 6—3. In singles, Abe of Japan defeated Willy Winterstein, third ranking Austrian player, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1. A second singles match between Harada of Japan and Matejka was not completed, play being postponed with Matejka leading by scores of 8—6, 8—6, 3—6.

DETROIT RELEASES SHEA

DETROIT (AP)—Mervyn Shea, regular catcher for the Detroit Tigers for the last three years, was released to the Milwaukee club of the American Association on Saturday. Shea came to the Tigers in 1927 from the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chattanooga 5, Atlanta 2.
Mobile 3, New Orleans 2.
Birmingham 6, Nashville 2.
Memphis 3, Little Rock 2.

Records Fall in Women's Meet

Record performances in nearly every event featured the indoor women's track and field meet of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held in the Boston Garden, Saturday night.

Millrose Athletic Association won the team championship with 18 points; Prudential Insurance Company Athletic Association of Newark, N. J., was second with 13 points, and New York Central Railroad Athletic Association took third with 10 points.

Miss Jean Shiley of the Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, set a new world mark in the running high jump, which title she retained, by scoring 5ft. 3½in.

An unofficial mark was set in the shotput by Miss Rena MacDonald of Readville, after she had defended her title with a throw of 39ft. 1¼in. Her trial throw registered 38ft. 8½in.

United States national records were smashed by Miss Katherine R. Mearls of Watertown in the standing broad jump; by Miss Catherine M. Donovan of the Millrose A. A. in the 50-yard hurdles; and by Miss Stella Walsh of Cleveland, in the 220-yard dash. The summary:

40-Yard Dash—Won by Mary L. Carew, Medford G. C.; Stella M. Walsh, N. Y. C. R. R., Cleveland, second; Katherine R. Mearls, Watertown, third. Time—5 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Stella M. Walsh, N. Y. C. R. R., Cleveland; Catherine Capp, Globe Indemnity A. A., second; Ruth Smith, Prudential I. C. A. A., third. Time—26 1-5s. (New national record).

50-Yard Hurdles—Won by Catherine M. Donovan, Prudential I. C. A. A.; Mary G. Smith, New Haven Harriers, second; Nellie Sharks, Prudential I. C. A. A., third. Time—7 4-5s. (New national record).

440-Yard Relay—Won by Millrose A. A.; Medford Girls' Club, second; Charles V. Duffy League, Paterson, N. J., third. Time—55s.

Running High Jump—Won by Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia, 4ft. 11in.; Elizabeth Stine, Millrose A. C., of New York, 4ft. 10in., second; Nellie Sharks, Prudential A. C., Newark, N. J., 4ft. 7in., third. (Jean Shiley jumped 5ft. 3½in. for new world's record after winning title at 4ft. 11in.)

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Katherine R. Mearls, Watertown, 8ft. 3¾in.; Gertrude Mayer, Millrose A. C., 8ft. 2in., second; Stella M. Walsh, N. Y. C. R. R., Cleveland, 8ft. 1½in., third. (New indoor national record.)

Basketball Throw—Won by Gertrude Mayer, Millrose A. A., 82ft. 8¼in.; Steffie Kucygnski, 78ft. 1½in., second; Marietta Ceres, Prudential I. C. A. A., Newark, N. J., 77ft., third.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot—Won by Rena J. MacDonald, Boston S. A., 38ft. 1¼in.; Katherine Mearls, Watertown, 35ft. 6in., second; Eleanor Egg, Charles V. Duffy League, Paterson, N. J., 35ft. 3in., third. (Rena MacDonald in a special try threw shot 39ft. 8½in.)

CORNELL NOW TIED FOR FIRST IN RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University scored an easy win over Columbia University here Saturday and went into a tie for the leadership of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League with the Lions and Yale, each team having won one and lost one.

The victors scored all six of their runs in the first three innings by their own timely hitting, and poor pitching and fielding on the part of the losers. Columbia scored one run in the first inning and another in the ninth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cornell	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	6	7	1
Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	4

Score—Stevens, Boies and Heye for Cornell; Wilkens, Landau and Swettman for Columbia. Umpires—Herold and Divenny. Time—2h.

CANADIENS DEFEAT OTTAWA

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Canadiens, world hockey champions and holders of the Stanley Cup, defeated the Ottawa All-Stars here Saturday night by a score of 11 to 6 and won the two-game exhibition series 15 to 8.

TO LEAD YALE FRESHMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Richard P. Kimball of Littleton, Mass., has been elected captain of Yale's freshman baseball team. Kimball plays first base and prepared at Exeter Academy.

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ATHLETICS OFF TO FINE START

Connie Mack Has Same Powerful Team Going in Mid-Season Form

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000
Detroit	3	2	.600
Washington	3	2	.600
Boston	3	3	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cleveland	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	2	.333
New York	0	4	.000

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, New York 3 (first game—15 innings); Boston 7, New York 2 (second game).
Philadelphia 9, Washington 0.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 0.
Washington 6, New York 3.
St. Louis-Chicago—Rain.

The first week of competition in the American League has been featured by the fine playing of the Philadelphia Athletics, who seem to be keeping right on where they left off at the end of last season. Manager Connie Mack's men have shown an abundance of batting strength and together with their usually fine pitching have won all three games played. Grove looks to be in perfect form and capable of winning 30 games in the box this season, while the hitting of Simmons has been about the best in the league. To date he has hit three home runs, two of them in one game against Washington on Saturday. And unless something very unexpected occurs before the season is far advanced, the Athletics should have little trouble winning the pennant.

In second place are Washington and Detroit, each having three victories in five starts. The Tigers' pitching has stood up fairly well, but the batters have not started off in the form they exhibited at the close of 1929. It is expected, however, that they will begin hitting before long and if the pitching is fairly strong, Manager Harris's men should be up there.

The Senators look to be about the same club they were last year. They have started off by getting good batting and fairly good pitching. The club in 1929 was the disappointment of the league for no good reason at all, but it may be that Manager Johnson has the club started on its way at last.

Right behind the leaders are the Boston Red Sox. The club surprised the fans by taking two games from the Yankees on Saturday, and now has won three games in six starts, for an average of .500. At the present time the club is getting as good, if not better, pitching than any other club in the league. All that it needs is a little hitting in the pinches to be up among the leaders. Manager Wagner's players got 18 hits against the Yankees in the first game on Saturday, but just managed to win out, 4 to 3. A great many hits that are being wasted could be used to win plenty of ball games and keep the Sox up there if produced at the right time.

Chicago and Cleveland, along with the Red Sox, also have an average of .500. The White Sox have played two games and the Indians four. Manager Bush's men have shown some fine batting ability in their two contests and may step up into the first division before long if the pitchers come through. The Indians look to have their usual strength and will be right up with the leaders when they begin to bat.

St. Louis is in seventh place with one victory and two defeats. The club has shown the same weakness as it possessed last season. Just as strong defensively as ever, but very weak at the plate.

The Yankees, picked by many to beat out the Athletics, have shown a decided lack of punch and are now in last place with four defeats. Manager Shawkey is badly in need of pitchers, who to date have been unable to keep their opponents from scoring frequently. The veterans are not hitting as they should be, but may get started within the next seven days. And if those stars do start batting, just watch them go.

COLLEGE BASEBALL DESULTS

Yale 14, Vermont 1.
Cornell 6, Columbia 2.
West Point 6, Haverford 2.
Annapolis 10, Lehigh 8.
Tufts 10, Boston 5.
Union 13, Northeastern 2.
Holy Cross 9, Brown 0.
Dartmouth 8, Wesleyan 7.
Colby 4, Maine 2.
Bowdoin 5, Bates 2.
William 7, Rennsselaer P. I. 3.
Amherst 19, Clark 0.
C. C. N. Y. 14, Mass. Aggies 8.
Dickinson 5, Temple 1.
Indiana 7, Chicago 1.
Lafayette 10, Albright 2.
Texas 2, Northwestern 1.
Swarthmore 6, Albany 3.
Western S. T. 7, Wisconsin 3.
Ohio State 4, Purdue 3.
Georgia Tech 9, Illinois 3.
Fordham 7, Boston College 2.
Haskell 9, Nebraska 4.
Susquehanna 7, Penn M. C. 2.
Miss A. and M. 6, Tulane 5.
Virginia P. I. 7, Virginia 2.
New York 3, Quantico Marines 2.
Conn. Aggies 11, Pratt 2.
Mercer 13, Birmingham Southern 12.
Georgetown 10, Alabama 2.

Power Cruisers in a 447-Mile Race

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, 20 power cruisers start April 24 from the Long Beach Yacht Club for a three-day race up the Pacific coast to San Francisco. The boats range from the smallest of 32 feet to the largest, 84 feet overall.

Competition for the trophies this year is exceedingly keen. The grand prize, Sir Thomas Lipton trophy, will be awarded the winner. There will be two classes of boats in the race. All under 60 feet in length are in one division and those over 60 feet in another. The small boats have an equal chance with the larger boats, depending on the condition of the sea.

The 20 boats will start at scratch. Each boat owner must have an amateur crew according to the rules and each must make a declaration as to the maximum speed his boat will travel for the entire distance of the race. Five United States Coast Guard cutters will convoy the boats the entire distance to check the speeds of the various boats and to render assistance in case of breakdowns. The first leg will be a run from Long Beach to Santa Barbara, 89 nautical miles, where the Santa Barbara Yacht Club will entertain the contestants Thursday night. The next day each boat will start according to their handicap for the long jump of 178 miles to Monterey Harbor, where all boats will theoretically arrive at the same time if they steer straight courses and do not exceed their given speeds.

The third and last leg of the race from Monterey to San Francisco through the rough waters of the Golden Gate will be the shortest. If the handicaps have been properly figured out by the judges, all boats should finish at about the same time at the anchorage of the St. Francis Yacht Club, where thousands of spectators are expected to be waiting for the grand finish Sunday afternoon.

The boats are entered from every yacht club in California. Three from San Francisco, one from San Diego, two from Santa Barbara, five from Los Angeles and nine from Long Beach have put up the cash bond required by the national power boat officials.

WESTERN LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

Omaha 9, Oklahoma City 5.
Wichita 11, Des Moines 4.
Denver 5, St. Joseph 1.
Pueblo 7, Topeka 4.

Borotra Loses to Rodel, No. 16 Player

By the Associated Press

Biarritz, France

JEAN BOROTRA, French Davis Cup tennis veteran, was beaten in the semifinals of the Biarritz tournament today by Raoul Rodel, No. 16 in the French ranking, by scores of 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

With Henri Cochet out of the French championships May 19, and perhaps absent from Wimbledon, and Jean R. Lacoste out of tennis altogether, the defeat of the third "Musketeer," Borotra, increased the so-called "gloom" which has been settling around French tennis headquarters the last few weeks.

ONTARIO WOULD STOP REAL ESTATE FRAUDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—To prevent frauds in connection with real estate transactions the Ontario Government will this session introduce legislation giving authority to register real estate dealers and their salesmen; to investigate transactions and to initiate actions against offending companies.

Several conferences between officials of the Attorney-General's Department and real estate men have been held to devise a conciliatory law.

U. E. L. TO HAVE MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A memorial is to be erected at Kingston, Ont., to the United Empire Loyalists who first landed in Upper Canada, just east of Kingston, in 1784. The Kingston Historical Society will erect the memorial. In the district are thousands of descendants of the United Empire Loyalists. Several historical sites that have been neglected will soon be fittingly marked by the Society.

HARVARD FLYING CLUB WINS PRIZE

NEW YORK (AP)—The Loening Intercollegiate flying trophy was presented to the Harvard Flying Club at a dinner in the Hotel Commodore Saturday night. The Harvard Club, in competition with six other collegiate aeronautical societies, won first place, receiving the trophy and $1000 in cash. Grover Loening, aircraft manufacturer and research engineer, made the presentations and Commander John H. Tower, as representative of the Harvard Club, accepted. Other winners were University of Detroit Aeronautical Society, second place, $500; Yale Aeronautical Society, third place, $200; and the New York University Flying Club, fourth place, $200.

A BEST? ALWAYS!

Finest flower of the ancient glassworkers' art were the masterpieces produced at Alexandria, of which the most celebrated example is the Portland Vase shown here. Dug up unharmed at Rome in the 16th Century, and purchased for a fabulous sum by the Duke of Portland, it is now in the British Museum, where, in 1845, it was smashed to bits by a madman.

There *is* a best . . . always . . . in industry no less than in art. Even in gasoline! Most motor fuels look alike. But all do *not* perform alike. Not even all fuels containing Ethyl. ¶ For the Ethyl part of each is a few drops only. The rest is gasoline. How various Ethyl gasolines compare, therefore, depends on the *gasoline*. ¶ The gasoline part of Colonial Ethyl is Colonial Gas, pure and powerful—a gasoline which, without benefit of anything but its own striking merit, has become the settled choice of a large share of all New England and New York State motorists. ¶ Those who know by experience what Colonial Gas can do, need no further assurance that Colonial Ethyl is the cream of the Ethyl field. Which means—since Ethyl is a necessary part of any "best" gasoline today—that it is the finest you can buy. ¶ As further evidence, consider this: Colonial Ethyl shows a sharp superiority in knock-rating over any other Ethyl on the market. Try it today!

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BELIEVE IT OR NOT! RIPLEY'S Colonial Beaconlights programs go on the air Monday nights at 7.30 over WEAF, WEEI, WTAG, WJAR and WCSH. Tune in on what the Brooklyn Times predicts will soon become "the most looked for and most closely followed feature in radio."

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BOSTON

Beef Stew, with Rolls and Butter	25c
Boiled Smoked Daisy Shoulder, Fresh Spinach, Boiled Potato, Rolls and Butter	35c
Yankee Pot Roast, Brown Gravy, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Chicken Fried Tenderloin Steak, String Beans, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	50c
Ice Cream Sandwich with Crushed Fresh Strawberries	15c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

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Coldwell "L-Twin" Motor Lawn Mower and Roller. Mows and rolls simultaneously 4 to 6 acres a day.
May be had with two 20-inch auxiliary gang units which increase its cutting swath to 60 inches.
Riding sulky may be had as extra equipment.

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For every lawn there is a suitable Coldwell model . . . at the price you want to pay. See them at the local Coldwell dealers.

Arrange for a demonstration on your own lawn.
Write to factory for descriptive literature.

Full line of Hand Mowers, Power Mowers and Horse Mowers

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Little Red House

By JESSIE DODD

Part II

THE Little Red House was looking his very gloomiest, for it was a dark rainy morning and he had forgotten that he was a "Home, Sweet Home."

Mrs. Richard Miller was sleeping late and had not put up the front window shades. This made the Little Red House look all the gloomier, for it was nearly school time and he did love to watch the children skipping by. It was almost the only thing he enjoyed nowadays and he felt that if just wasn't fair to be cheated out of that little pleasure. So his windows looked frowny, and his black front door very pouty, and his dull red paint looked shivery wet with rain.

But when the first children came laughing and shouting down the street, he couldn't help peeking through the cracks around the edges of the window shades. How happy they were! The Little Red House tried to remember how he had felt when he was young and gay, but that seemed a very long while ago, and now he could only remember that he was red and dark, and the people who lived in him didn't love him, but were unhappy and discontented. Even the children didn't seem to love him any more. They never seemed to hear him when he called to them, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home,' but hurried by as fast as they could.

Nancy Darling

While he was deep in these gloomy thoughts, a little girl stopped quite suddenly right in front of him! It had been so long since such a thing had happened that the Little Red House got quite a shock. How he wished the shades were up so he could get a good look at her! He couldn't remember having seen her before. She was looking very intently at something down by her toes and her long brown curls half hid her face.

"Mary," she cried. "come see how deep this water looks! You can see the upside-down trees in it right to the very tops."

It had stopped raining by this time, but where the big elm trees had pushed the stone sidewalk into humps and hollows, there were always little pools of water after every shower.

"Oh, I've seen that lots of times," called Mary. "Come on, Nancy Darling, you'll be late for school."

But Nancy did not hurry. She hopped slowly from one hump to another, so that the little pools in the hollows would not be disturbed. She was playing that the water was really deep enough to hold the tall elms, and every jump was a great adventure.

The Little Red House watched her closely till she had hopped across the last pool he could see through his tiny cracks. When she was out of sight he heaved a long sigh, and realized that for a few moments he had been as happy as the little girl. (What he did not know was that it was because he had forgotten himself.) But from that moment he loved this new little girl named Nancy, and all morning he hoped she would stop again on her way home.

When lunch time came he waited almost breathlessly for her to pass; but she skipped by with a great crowd of children and didn't even glance his way.

"She's very hungry now," thought the Little Red House. "Perhaps she'll stop on her way back to school."

But the little pools were all dried up and Nancy and Mary trudged solemnly hand in hand when they passed.

When the shouts of children told that school was out for the day, the Little Red House felt his heart beating furiously. If Nancy would only give him one glance! There she came still hand in hand with her sister Mary. How jolly it would be if they would both look at him! The Little Red House held his breath. Suddenly Nancy stopped. She was looking right at him.

"Mary, isn't that a sad little house?" she said.

The Little Red House felt quite ashamed of himself and tried to smile; but he hadn't smiled for so long that he couldn't remember how. And here were Nancy and Mary staring at him with solemn faces. He would have given anything to be able to make them smile.

"Don't stop here, Nancy Darling. That's where the Millers live, and they don't like children playing on their sidewalk." And on they went.

So that was why the children never stopped! The Ltle Red House felt so resentful toward the Millers that he looked gloomier than ever and forgot that he wanted to make Nancy smile.

The Green House on the Corner

Several days passed and his new friends did not stop again. But he made a great discovery. They lived in the big square green house on the corner! From his kitchen window he could see into their back yard and he tried to play peek-a-boo with them as they romped about with little brother, Rufus Darling. But they never looked at him.

Then came Saturday and they wouldn't even be going to school for two whole days. It was a dreary thought. The Little Red House had just settled himself into his very deepest gloom, when he got another great shock.

Nancy Darling was coming down the street holding by the hand a tiny wee sister with golden curls. She walked with tiny toddling steps so they moved quite slowly. When they reached his humpy-bumpy sidewalk they walked very slowly indeed. And right in front of his solemn black front door they stopped!

"Do you see that sad little house, Ann Darling?" asked Nancy.

The Little Red House was sure he must be redder than ever, as he felt himself blushing for shame.

"Well, I think," continued Nancy, "that it is sad because Mr. and Mrs. Miller don't love it. I heard Daddy Darling say last night that they didn't. It must be very hard for a house to have people living in it who don't love it. So if you and I stop and smile at it every time we pass, perhaps we'll help to make it happier."

Then she waved her hand at the Little Red House and little Ann waved her hand too, and they both smiled and hurried back to the big green house.

All through the spring and the summer and the autumn and the winter Nancy Darling never forgot to smile at him. She learned to love him so much that she was sure he was smiling back. Indeed, he tried his very best, but it was hard to look gay because he couldn't forget the discontented people inside and the dull red paint outside. Still somehow he began to feel happier even though he hadn't learned how to look glad.

Then suddenly he remembered the Motto tucked away in the dark closet under the stairs. He felt in his timbers that he was just as good a house as ever he had been, and said to himself, "Even if the Millers don't love me, I can still be a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

One morning, just when people were beginning to think about spring housecleaning, Mr. Miller said to Mrs. Miller at the breakfast table, "I hear that the Darling family is moving into that old white house on Huron Street."

The Little Red House felt all his new joy slipping away.

"Well, I'm glad of it," said Mrs. Miller. "They have far too many children for this neighborhood. If we can get rid of them and then build a new brick house instead of this miserable old red thing, we'll have quite a respectable street!"

"I should think the little old white house would be pretty crowded for the Darlings. It's even smaller than this," said Mr. Miller. "They say Mrs. Darling found the big green house too much to care for, but I dare say the fact is they could't afford to keep up the rent."

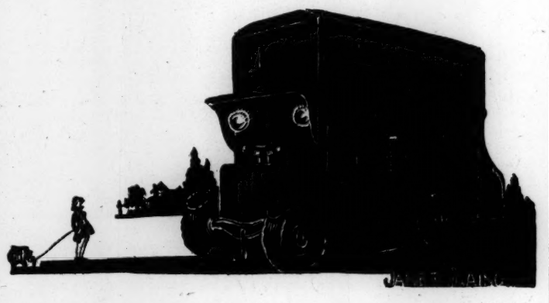
"I don't care why they're moving if they'll only move," snapped Mrs. Miller. "That little Nancy, especially, is such a snoopy child. She never goes by without stooping and grinning in at our windows."

That night the Little Red House couldn't sleep a wink. It would be no use trying to be happy any more if he was never to see the little Darlings again. He would be glad if they did tear him down and build a new brick house. He didn't want to live any longer anyhow.

But the Motto in the dark closet under the stairs whispered to him, "You can still be a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Yet neither the Motto nor the Little Red House guessed what a strange adventure was in store for them.

[To Be Continued]



I'd Love to Be a Motor Bus

I'd love to be a motor-bus and run about on wheels,
And carry people up to Town. I wonder how it feels?

Then when the people wanted me, I'd ask them all inside
To take their ease on cushioned seats and have a lovely ride.

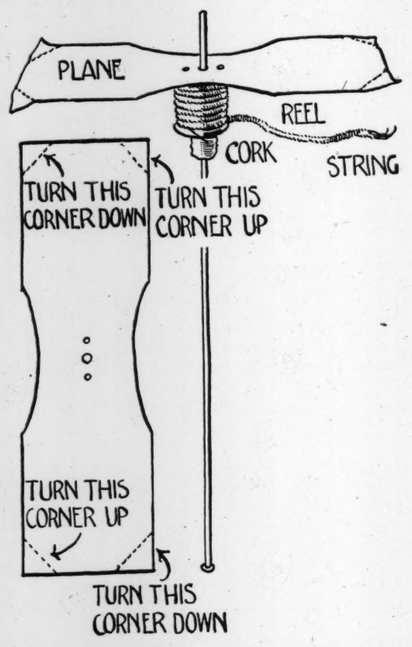
I'd never, never weary of the same route every day;
I'd love the streets I traveled in, and all things by the way.

I'd feel so glad to be of use; the moment I could start
I'd welcome all my passengers and hug them to my heart.

I'd love to have a tinkling bell; and I should quickly know
And learn to understand the different signs of stop or go.

I'd love to be a motor-bus and run about on wheels,
And carry people up to Town. I wonder how it feels?

Anna E. Williams.



Make an Airplane from a Tin Can

IT IS not quite a real airplane that will carry passengers, but it flies, and that is very important! What is more, it costs nothing.

Cut a long narrow strip of tin from a tin can. The lid of an old biscuit box is best for this purpose, because it is flat and a good size, but any other flat piece of tin will do. You can do the cutting with an old pair of scissors that no one else wants. Then cut a curved piece out of one side at the middle and a similar piece out of the other side just opposite it. At one end bend one corner up and the other down, and treat the opposite corners at the other end in the same way.

Now bore a clean hole right in the middle of the piece of tin, and another small hole about a quarter of an inch away from this toward each end, so that the three holes are in a straight line. This done, the airplane is completed.

To make it fly you need a very simple apparatus. Take an old cotton reel and hammer into it on one end two small, headless tacks in such a position that they will fit into the two small holes of the airplane when the center hole is exactly over the bore of the reel. Then thrust an old knitting needle through a cork, slip the reel on the needle above the cork with the little nails uppermost, and the airplane on top of that, fitting it on the nails. The plane is now ready to fly.

Wind a piece of string round the reel as you would round a top. Then, holding the lower end of the knitting needle in one hand, pull the string sharply with the other, and your airplane will whirl up into the air.

You can have jolly competitions with it to see who can make it fly the farthest.

Mickey Monkey

A True Story From East Africa

He was a little gray baby monkey. One day, when he was only a few days old, his mother dropped him as she was scampering away from some natives, who were guarding a maize field. Presently one of the natives came along, found him, picked him up, and brought him to the farmer's wife.

The farmer's wife was very fond of animals. She had two dogs, one called Wotan and the other called Buster, and four cats also. So she gave the native a shilling for the baby monkey, and called him Mickey.

Mickey was fed three times a day with milk in a teaspoon, and he soon got quite used to his new home. The milk was kept in a small cup on a table and Mickey quickly got to know this. So when he felt hungry he would get up onto the table and make a little crooning noise until he attracted his mistress's attention. He was a very good little monkey and never thought of putting his nose into the cup and helping himself, but always waited until his mistress came to feed him.

As Mickey grew bigger he became great friends with Buster, and would ride on his back and play with him for hours; and often he would give him bits of cake or a banana, for Buster loved cake—and he did not mind bananas either.

One day Mickey was not looking very carefully where he was jumping and took a flying leap and tumbled into the bath! Happily there was not much water in it, but he got very wet and squeaked until someone came to take him out and dry him.

The first time he went riding in the car he did not like the noise the engine made and put his little hands over his head and rolled himself up into a small ball. But when he learned that the noise did not hurt him he uncurled himself and looked out of the window quite contentedly. Now he loves to go out for rides, and squeaks if he is left behind. But better still he likes to climb onto his mistress's shoulder when she goes for a walk, and sit there, looking proudly down at Buster and Wotan as they follow behind.

Book Puzzle

1. What large animal helped a small animal, and in return was helped in a time of great danger, thus proving that kindness is seldom thrown away?
2. What animal lost his tail, and afterward tried to prove to his friends that a tail was unnecessary?
3. What animal's life was saved because of the pleading of a boy who later became America's greatest orator?
4. What four animals were neighbors along the river bank, and had interesting times and adventures together?
5. What peculiar animal did Dr. Dolittle supposedly find in Africa and later exhibit in his circus in England?
6. What white whale is the center of interest in a thrilling adventure of the sea?

The Mail Bag

Kansas City, Kansas

Dear little Sing So, and all friends:

When my mistress read your letter she said she would not delay longer to write a letter for me. I shall tell you about my bird friends.

I always welcome the birds to the bird bath in summer and watch my master and mistress place food and water on the porch for them in winter. Last summer we kept five birds for a lady while she was away.

My mistress works for a friendly newspaper, and one day when she left home, she did not close the doors of the room where the birds were, so I took a Snubs and Sponge nap on the floor near them. When my mistress returned, she was very happy because the birds were singing and were not afraid of me. When my master came home, she told him about us, and he took me in his arms and told me some beautiful things about friendship.

Recently another cat come to our home and we tried to find where he belonged but could not. So one day two ladies called on us, and our little friend went to live with one of them.

We have a large family of goldfish, too, and dogs come to our lily pool for a drink of water.

Togy K.

Oswego, New York

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter that I have had in the Mail Bag, but have answered some of the Mail Bag letters. I would like any boy to write from anywhere. I am 11 years old.

Oswego has nice stores and good roads. We live out in the country on a big farm where we have a lot of fruit. We have 13 cows, four calves, and two horses. I have to help my father on the farm. I like to go to milk. I have four cats and one dog.

Kenneth M.

Camberwell, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. My sister and I attend the Sunday school of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melbourne. We have a little black kitten called Blackie. My mother is helping me with this letter.

John L.

South Shields, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am very interested in the Monitor, especially the Children's Page. I am nearly 9 years old, and would like to correspond with a little girl about my own age from any part of the world. I love the Christian Science Sunday School, and have attended since I was 5 years old.

We have a beautiful beach at South Shields and Mummy has a tent, where we spend all our holidays in the summer. Tyneside is noted for ship building and we see the big ships constantly entering and leaving the harbor while we are on the beach.

Jean McG.

Waverley, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Do you think there are any little boys about 6 years old who would like to write to me? I am 6½ and am in the first grade. I would love to hear from a little boy in Scotland and then I will write a letter to him.

Robert E.

Chula Vista, California

Dear Editor:

You haven't heard from me for so long that I'm sure you must have forgotten me. It was four years ago that I wrote you and told you how much I enjoyed the Monitor, but now I even enjoy it more, it is so helpful and interesting. I use it just about every day in my school work. Why, I'd never think of getting current events from any place but the Monitor. One day I had a very interesting current event and the teacher asked me where I got it. I immediately told her it came from the Monitor. She is now just as enthusiastic a reader as I am, and is encouraging all the boys and girls to get as many current events and reports from the Monitor as possible.

I have never seen any letters from our beautiful city of Chula Vista, so I will try to tell you a little bit about it. First I think you should know what the name means. Chula Vista means "beautiful view," which is indeed true. "Chula Vista" is not a very large city; we only have a population of 6500. We have wide, beautiful streets, with pretty shrubs and flowers in the center. We have two schools, a grammar school and a junior high. The junior high was only built last August and yet we have already outgrown it. Besides having a good-sized theater with the newest talking equipment, we have a large library and many other nice things.

Next summer Chula Vista is going to build a swimming pool, which pleases me more than anything else. Our little city is only nine miles from the Mexican border and eight from San Diego, the place where Lindbergh's plane the Spirit of St. Louis was built.

One more thing I must say—about the wonderful correspondents I have gained through the Mail Bag. Although I have six correspondents, I would love to have more girls around my age (13) write to me. I am a Girl Scout. Lots of love to all the Mail Baggers, Snubs, Sponge, Buzzy, the boss and Waddles.

Pat M.

Portage, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag—my first was not published. I like the Mail Bag column very much—the letters others write are interesting—so, I will try and tell you something of the country I live in.

We live in the Puget Sound region, on an island called Vashon Island. There is another island in connection with Vashon, called Maury Island, which was named after General Maury, naval navigator. Vashon Island was named after another seafaring man and it is called by many "The Isles of Vision."

There are many beautiful spots all over these islands. At one time the farmers made Vashon famous for the strawberries they grew here, but now they do not raise so many, but devote more time to raising chickens and orchards. We have one of the largest greenhouses on the coast. The flowers are distributed to many surrounding cities—Seattle taking most of their trade.

These islands are situated between two cities, Seattle and Tacoma, and a trip on one of the ferries that ply back and forth at each end of the islands is a trip worth taking, because the air is bracing and the scenery delightful. No matter where you go, you will surely see the water and mountains in the distance.

I would like very much to hear from others living in distant lands, especially from the British Isles, Switzerland, etc. Best wishes to you and all the Mail Baggers. I am 11 years old.

Marian M.

[We do not often get such an interesting letter from an eleven-year-old, Marian.—Ed.]

Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I hope I will make some friends through it. I like sports, crafts and poetry. I should like to get a collection of stamps. I am willing to write or receive letters from different places. I am only 9. Do you have any correspondents as young? Ann H.

[Yes, some of our correspondents are younger than you are. Ann.—Ed.]

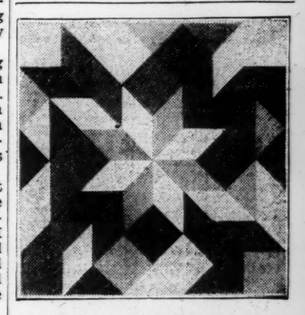
The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Dick W. (9), Beaverdell, B. C., Canada.
Jim F. (9)—Exchange stamps. (Please send in your last name and address, Jim.)
Tex B. (11), Fort Worth, Tex.

Girls

Maurine C. (8), Aledo, Ill.
Jean E. (8), London, Eng.
Dorothy E. (9), Everett, Mass. (Please send in your street address, Dorothy.)
Josephine T. (10), Maywood, Ill.
Nancy M. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.
Giverda J. (11), Merstham, Surrey, Eng.
Betty T. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Exchange stamps, postcards and snapshots.



Key to Puzzle

Answer to Illustrated charade published April 14:

Bulldog—cat.
Clothes—hat.
Spoon—bowl.
Stove—coal.
Stone—brick.
Lantern—wick.
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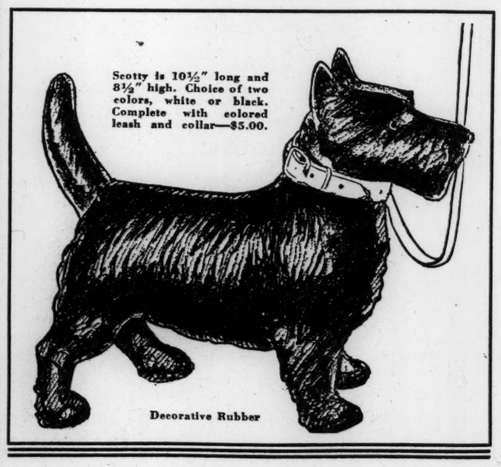
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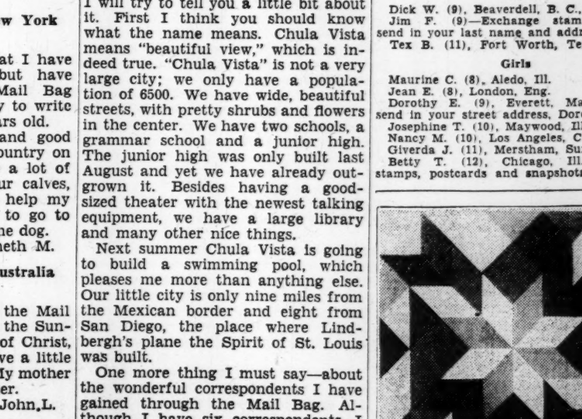

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THE HOME FORUM

On the Amenities of Travel

AS THE miles that I have wandered up and down the world have multiplied themselves well into the hundreds of thousands, the deeper it has become impressed upon me that the success or failure of travel, whether for pleasure or in the line of one's calling, depends to a very large extent indeed upon the careful observance of its amenities. I do not know whether the word is sufficiently comprehensive, but it seems to me the one most applicable. By it I mean courtesy in all contacts, especially with those of a different race; consideration of the widely-varying conditions in different places and of the obstacles that those who are serving your needs and desires may be encountering by reason of those conditions; allowances for unfamiliarity with languages and customs; genuine endeavors to grasp another's point of view; acquiescence in the wishes of the greater number in any situation; the cultivation of a sense of proportion. I see my list is beginning to resemble the preface to the latest "Hints to Those About to Go Abroad for the First Time." But it all falls, I think, under the head of "amenities." For example:

It was among the ruins of Angkor that I met him. I had just arrived at the hotel and inasmuch as it was well along in the afternoon I did not waste time in looking at the apartment assigned me, so anxious was I to pass day's declining hours among the majestic towers of Angkor Vat. And there I was, in the fast-gathering shadows, already quite successful in dreaming myself back half a thousand years into the heyday of glory of that most stupendous religious monument. A tall figure approaches, heavy camera slung across one shoulder, ponderous field-glasses across the other. He pauses at some little distance and regards me frankly, even if a bit tentatively. I keep my eyes upon the mighty towers whence in another few minutes the armies of bats will be emerging on their nightly flight to the Great Lakes. My hope that I shall not be disturbed is, however, immediately dashed.

"Say," he declares, seating himself on a huge fallen column at my side, "I've been watching you! I was in the hotel when you arrived. Thought you was a Britisher till I looked you up in the register. Then I followed you out here. Struck me funny the way you took things. Guess, maybe, you haven't traveled much. Didn't tell 'em you wanted to see a few rooms, so's you could choose the best one. Didn't even bargain over the price. Kind of easy, prob'ly. But if you're like that they'll put it all over you in the East. Now I'll give you a few pointers about this hotel here at Angkor—"

"My friend," I interpose, "consider for a moment. Until three years ago there was no hotel here at Angkor, only an unequipped shelter. The journey was slow and arduous and all requirements had to be brought by visitors. Now there is a thoroughly modern hotel, yet every single article of food must come two hundred miles from Phnom Penh, or perhaps three hundred and fifty from Saigon. We are here in the midst of the jungle, and it is only with the utmost difficulty that servants can be induced to remain in so lonely a place. And after all—look—" I break off sharply, for now the bats are coming forth, thousands upon thousands of them, one of the strangest sights in all the world.

"Funny thing, that," he admits "But now look here, how can you enjoy all this if you can't get service where you're staying? I told the manager this morning, I said—"

"Perhaps in your case it is a matter of overlooking the little amenities of travel, important here as elsewhere."

"The what?"

"Something like this," I undertake to explain. "Let us take my own case. The other night, in an idle moment or two, I tried to recall the number of hotels and lodging places at which I've stopped within the past seven years. I expect I overlooked a few, but I got up as far as four hunred and seventy-seven, in about every country in the world and one or two popularly deemed out of it. Now I am badly equipped as to languages, speaking sketchy French, worse German and indifferent English. But never in all those hotels have I had an encounter or a contact of a seriously unpleasant sort, and very rarely have I met with anything but courteous service."

"And I figured you hadn't traveled much!" he gasped. "But how do you do it?"

"Amenities, my friend. Even as here at Angkor. The manager of the hotel speaks little English and understands less. Being French and therefore polite, he will probably answer 'yes' to any question you put, whether he understands it or not. Therefore, I should have wasted his time and mine had I attempted to discuss details of rooms. Besides, I know to the smallest detail, from long experience, exactly what mine will be like. I have, doubtless, been given the best available. But, after all, what matter such trifles? You like myself, are here, I take it to see Angkor. Applying to the situation, then, your sense of proportion, tell me if that is not the all-important thing." And even if I had not altogether convinced him, I saw that I had provided food for thought.

Yes, it is the observance of the little amenities, quite as you hope and expect your neighbor will observe them, which is the outstanding thing in travel, whether by world-cruise-de-luxe or, perchance, "tramping" the world by sea, which some of us have done and gloried in the doing. Consider the other man, especially the proprietor of the hotel catering to tourists—chiefly, perhaps, to American tourists—who present problems quite likely as numerous as the number of his guests. He is a much-enduring person, compelled sometimes to listen unmoved—apparently—to comments of an exceedingly caustic nature. More than once I have regarded with admiration his forbearance, very certain I could not have matched it in the circumstances.

It is astonishing how much a little tact, which means nothing more than a combination of courtesy and the Golden Rule, will achieve. I am one of those strange persons who never "make reservations" in advance, never "book ahead," never have any "plans." Sometimes, then, I am greeted with the familiar, "Very sorry, sir, but—." Whereupon I smile quietly bide my time a little—and always reach a solution of the trifling problem. The thing I carefully refrain from doing is "asserting my rights," even if I have any in the premises. I have found it so excellent a rule as almost to be acepted as a maxim, never to "demand," but always to "request." For example again:

I met this other American on the station platform at Antwerp. Clearly he was in a much-perturbed state and desirous of sympathy. He approached energetically. "You are an American, I expect," he began, without preliminaries. "Or anyway an Anglo-Saxon. So you can sympathize. I started for Paris this morning and when I got to the frontier they went through my baggage with a fine-tooth comb. I had a pair of shoes I'd got cheap in Brussels (this was two years ago when the Belgium franc was very low) and they wanted to fine me a thousand francs. A thousand francs, mind you, for a little thing like that! Said I was smuggling. When I wouldn't pay it they said I couldn't enter France. So here I am back here. What am I going to do now?"

"What did you say to the customs officer?" I countered.

"Say? Why, I asserted myself, of course. Told 'em I was an American and knew my rights!"

"The very worst thing you could possibly have done!"

"Why?"

"For this reason, my friend. You were, in the first place—whether understandingly or not—violating the French law which was promulgated to prevent the wholesale importation of Belgian shoes at thirty francs a pair from destroying the French footwear industry entirely. That being the case, a less testy manner toward the customs officials would have been wise. But the Customs guard, once antagonized, is able—and inclined—to place many obstacles in your way."

"I never thought of all that," he mused. "Takes an experienced traveler to—"

"Permit me to disagree, sir," I interposed. "An understanding of such human characteristics as are common to us all is the only thing required. And that can be gained in one place as well as in another. It is only necessary to seek it. Try the frontier guard again this afternoon."

I met him a few days later in the American Express offices in Paris.

"Well," he said, "I tried your way. They let me off with five hundred francs. I guess likely if I'd gone at it different the first time I'd got by with two-fifty."

As to frontiers, I have crossed a hundred and more in half a dozen years, and never yet had an unpleasant experience. And what I have done anyone can do. It is only necessary to observe the little amenities of travel.

M. T. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HERALD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Midnight Across the Fields

It was late when the stranger came home, and because the earth was sweet to tread upon, and because he had no wish to mix his thoughts with those of others, he lingered in the fields to wrap himself about with the night.

The ground was pale with mist drifts, lifting and sinking like slow moving birds. He placed his hand upon the top bar of the crooked stile and found the deep-cut initials he had carved there long ago. He was glad he had cut no date. It might have been yesterday; he might still be a boy, with a school cap, and a knife with a cracked blade; he might never have been away.

He leaned against the stile and listened to the owls. One big bird was worrying over something in the beeches. He watched a patch of sky where the boughs fringed the grayness of night, hoping to see it fly, and before long it loosened itself from the branches, and shook its wings against the clouds. A ring of bats circled about his head and he ducked to avoid them. Here they came again in the opposite direction; bothersome little things, pretending to be birds and failing miserably. One actually poked his face and he gave a shudder, climbed the stile, and dug his boots into the softness of the field, striking out toward the center where the ground rose slightly.

Below, in the mist and shadows, lay the village and his home. He could not see the houses, but the church spire rose clearly, and from the higher ground he stood and looked at it. A light wind blew toward him, and he pulled off his cap to enjoy its touch.

Here, alone in the fields, the quietness of night was like heavy hands upon his shoulders. He wondered if it could have been so still when he was a boy, or if his thoughts in those active young days had made sound for him. Perhaps it was the contrast with the world he had so lately left—the never still, never sleeping, never darkened world of cities in other lands.

He was profoundly grateful for the restfulness, and yet the very quiet brought a sense of something lacking. He had come home. Could not the trees have greeted him? The meadows, the misty stars?

Across the fields came twelve clear notes, lifted from the valley and carried by the wind to where he stood. He waited, counting them, knowing their voices as well as he knew his own; old bells that had lived with him in childhood; that had wakened him in the morning and sent him to bed at night; that had taken him to school and brought him home, and broken too soon into the cherished play-hour. Twelve notes, so familiar, yet strange in the depths of the shadowy night-fields.

He looked behind him. There lay the yesterdays, already hidden and half-forgotten. Then he turned, and striding forward toward the village sought the lamplight in a window that he knew.

Rain Forest

(Zambesi Falls)

Always the rain, always the warm rain falls
Upon those shadowy trees, those giant ferns.
As often as the tropic sun returns
The forest builds again its rainbow walls.

Always the rain, always the mist that palls
The hurtling river where it roars and churns
Its lordly way beneath the ledge it spurns,
Leaping and shouting with exultant calls.

Zambesi rain! Zambesi rainbows! How
You dance your way along that jungle floor
Or swim through trembling waves of patterned light!
A hundred rainbows clinging to each bough
Laugh as another hundred laughed before.
Relentless comes the creeping jungle night.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Visits From Henry James

To be called to the telephone by Henry James was an experience in itself. The first time it happened I, all unaware, took up the receiver eagerly, and said, "Yes—this is Muriel."

A voice that began to twist and turn on the other end of the wire, finally spoke.

"Would you be—er—or rather, my dear,—er—my very dear, if I may call you so, child, would you,—not by—er—er arrangement, but would you—more—er—truthfully speaking—be—er—er NATURALLY at home—this afternoon?"

By that time I was not naturally anything at all, and could only gasp, "Yes, always, any time—yes, yes, this afternoon at five, I will, unnaturally or not, be here—yes," and hung up.

It was during this visit that I learned to talk with him and listen to him, by withdrawing the weight of my attention from his actual words and anguished facial contortions that accompanied them, and fastening it on the stream of thought itself. I even diverted my eyes from that part of his face from which the phrases finally emerged, namely, his mouth, and directed them to a more peaceful spot between his eyes, which I imagined to be the source of thought. It proved helpful. Evidently released from some bondage which the eye and ear of a listener imposed upon him, he seemed to feel more free. My effort to ignore the words and extract the meaning by a sense of weight, inflection and rhythm which emanated from him, removed the burden he must have felt at keeping me—anyone—waiting so long, and gradually the full current of his thought was flowing steadily, pauses and hesitations becoming accents rather than impediments. It proved an excellent modus operandi from then on, and only at those times when he had an audience of more than one person did the old difficulties return.

A few nights after this lunch, Thibaud, Casals, Rubinstein, Kochanski and Sczymanowski were to be the nucleus of an evening at Edith Grove; so I sent a line to Henry James informing him of this and begging him to join us. He arrived early and sledged down the stairs into the room with that extraordinary density of movement that was characteristic of him. He did not give the impression of putting one foot before the other in order to carry his torso and its appendages into the room. He came in all at once. Head, shoulders, arms, body, legs, arrived at the same time, inexorably displacing space and leaving an almost visible vacancy in his wake. Solid purposeful wholeness impelled him. All of him was there, nothing left behind. He sat quietly on the sofa beside me and awaited silently the first notes of the Brahms B Major piano trio which was to begin the evening's program. As the music progressed and the incomparable tone of Casals' 'cello was heard in the short solo passage of the first movement, his solemnly searching eyes fastened on Casals' face, and he seemed to listen by seeing. When Thibaud began the brilliant passage for violin in the second movement, his eyes left Casals, as if he had drunk him all in through his organs of sight—music, hands, bowing and all—and centered on Thibaud, whom he watched with meticulous care during the whole second movement. During the last, when Arthur Rubinstein was burning the music out of the piano with an accumulation of speed that left even those great artists somewhat breathless as he rushed them up to the high climax of the trio, H. J. turned the attention of his listening eyes toward him and kept it there until the performance came to a close. Only then did he begin to question me and to greet one or two of the artists as they came up.—From "Music at Midnight," by MURIEL DRAPER.

A Black Forest Hut. From a Painting by Ernst Lübbert

From Der Türmer

THE original painting, Schwarzwaldhaus, may be found in the Schwerin Landes Museum (Schwerin, Mecklenburg) along with a number of other works by Ernst Lübbert.

An inherent sense of humor and a sunny disposition governed the productions of this artist. Much of his study material he drew from Paris and the Balkan countries, which stand foremost in richness and depth of coloring, for which Lübbert was always reaching out. Because of the helpful understanding which his father showed toward the young man's talent, the latter was fortunate in being able to unfold these talents without being hampered by financial limitations, and the generous interest shown by the former Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, too, furthered the extended cultivation of his artistic genius.

Ernst Lübbert's early works as humoristic sketcher and illustrator have appeared in a number of the best known German illustrated magazines. Several of his later paintings are in private hands, but the Stadt Museum of Berlin owns the picture entitled, "Sunday Afternoon in Poland." And another one, entitled, "The Misunderstood Poet," is in the National Gallerie there. Much recognition has been shown this artist, and numerous marks of distinction have been bestowed on him.

Burns at Ellisland

The house which had cost Burns so much toil in building, and which he did not enter till about the middle of the year 1789, was a humble enough abode. Only a large kitchen, in which the whole family, master and servants, took their meals together, a room to hold two beds, a closet to hold one, and a garret, coom-ceiled, for the female servants, this made the whole dwelling-house. "One of the windows looked southward down the holms; another opened on the river; and the house stood so near the lofty bank, that its afternoon shadow fell across the stream, on the opposite fields. The garden or kail-yard was a little way from the house. A pretty footpath led southward along the river side, another ran northward, affording fine views of the Nith, the woods of Friars Carse, and the grounds of Dalswinton. Half-way down the steep declivity, a fine clear cool spring supplied water to the household." Such was the first home which Burns found for himself and his wife, and the best they were ever destined to find. The months spent in the Isle, and the few that followed the settlement at Ellisland, were among the happiest of his life. Besides trying his best to set himself to farm-industry, he was otherwise bent on well-doing. He had, soon after his arrival in Ellisland, started a parish library, both for his own use and to spread a love of literature among his neighbours, the portioners and peasants of Dunscore. When he first took up house at Ellisland, he used every evening when he was at home, to gather his household for family worship, and, after the old Scottish custom, himself to offer up prayer in his own words. He was regular, if not constant, in his attendance at the parish church of Dunscore, in which a worthy minister, Mr. Kirkpatrick, officiated, whom he respected for his character, though he sometimes demurred to what seemed to him the too great sternness of his doctrine.—From "Robert Burns," by PRINCIPAL SHAIRP.

ΧΑΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΥΓΕΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ συγγένεια μεταξὺ τῆς χαρᾶς καὶ ὑγείας δὲν ἔχει γίνει ἀντιληπτὴ γενικῶς. Πολλοὶ εἶναι περισσότερον διατεθειμένοι νὰ νομίζουν ὅτι εἷς εἶναι χαροπὸς ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ὑγιής, ἀπὸ ὅτι εἷς εἶναι ὑγιὴς ἐπειδὴ εἶναι χαροπός. Οὔτε εἶναι συνειθισμένοι νὰ δαμάζουν τὴν ἐκδήλωσιν τῆς ἀσθενείας διὰ τοῦ θείου φαρμάκου τῆς περιχαροῦς εὐγνωμοσύνης διὰ τὴν πανταχοῦ παρουσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἀληθὴς ὑγεία δύναται νὰ ὑπάρξῃ μόνον ὅπου πνευματικὴ χαρὰ εὑρίσκεται, διότι ἀληθὴς ὑγεία, εἶναι κατάστασις συνειδήσεως ἥτις λαμβάνει ὑπ' ὄψιν τὴν παντοδυναμίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, τῆς τελείας Ζωῆς. Ἔτι καὶ μέτρον τῆς πνευματικῆς ταύτης ἀντιλήψεως καταλήγει εἰς καλητέραν αἴσθησιν ὑγείας. Ἄνευ τῆς ἀληθοῦς ταύτης καταστάσεως τῆς συνειδήσεως, τῆς ἀντιλήψεως ταύτης τῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς βάσεως τῆς ἁρμονίας, ἡ φυσικὴ αἴσθησις τῆς ὑγείας πιθανὸν νὰ μεταβληθῇ εἰς αἴσθησιν ἀσθενείας. Ἀλλ' ἡ περιχαρὴς πνευματικὴ κατάστασις τῆς συναισθήσεως ἥτις συναισθάνεται ὅτι ἡ ἔνδοξος δύναμις τοῦ Θεοῦ διατηρεῖ τὸν πνευματικὸν ἄνθρωπον τέλειον, εἶναι διαρκής. Ἡ περιχαρὴς αὕτη κατάστασις τῆς συνειδήσεως ἀπορρίπτει οἱανδήποτε δοξασίαν ἀτελειότητος, ἡ ὁποία δυνατὸν νὰ ἐγερθῇ, οὕτω ἐμποδίζουσα αὐτήν, ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ ἐκδηλωθῇ, ὡς ἀσθένεια.

Ὁ Ψαλμογράφος γράφει· "Μακάριος ὁ λαὸς ὁ γινώσκων ἀλαλαγμόν· θέλουσι περιπατεῖ Κύριε ἐν τῷ φωτὶ τοῦ προσώπου Σου." Οἱ ἀληθῶς χαροποὶ εὑλογοῦνται καθότι εὑρίσκονται ἐν ἁρμονίᾳ μὲ τὴν τελείαν, χαροπὴν Ζωήν. Ἀντανακλῶσι τὴν τελείαν συνείδησιν τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑγείας, τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Θεός, θεῖος Νοῦς, διαρκῶς ἐκφράζει διὰ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τῆς ὁμοιότητος Αὐτοῦ.

Ἐν τῇ πανταχοῦ παρουσίᾳ τοῦ θείου Νοὸς δύναται νὰ ὑπάρξῃ, ἐν πραγματικότητι, μόνον τελεία ζωὴ ἢ συνείδησις· καὶ ἡ Βίβλος μᾶς λέγει ὅτι ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι "χορτασμὸς εὐφροσύνης." Ἀφοῦ εἷς τὴν παρουσίαν Του ὑπάρχει τελεία χαρά, ἐκτὸς ἐὰν εἰμεθα περιχαρεῖς δὲν εἰμεθα συναισθήτως εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν Του, καὶ δὲν μετέχομεν ἀληθοῦς ζωῆς καὶ διαρκοῦς ὑγείας.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη τονίζει ἰσχυρῶς τὴν ἀνάγκην πνευματικῆς εὐφροσύνης. Πολλοὶ ταλαιπωρούμενοι ἐθεραπεύθησαν μανθάνοντες διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πῶς νὰ χαίρωνται· διότι εὐφρόσυνος εὐγνωμοσύνη ἀφανίζει τὰς ἐσφαλμένας σκέψεις αἵτινες εἶναι ἡ αἰτία τῆς ἀσθενείας.

Ὅταν ὁ ἀρχάριος εἰς τὴν μελέτην τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μανθάνει κατὰ πρῶτον ὅτι πρέπει νὰ ἀγάλλεται, πιθανὸν νὰ ἐρωτήσῃ πῶς δύναται νὰ χαρῇ ὅταν φαίνεται νὰ πάσχῃ ἀπὸ ἀσυμφωνίαν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ὑποδεικνύει εἰς αὐτὸν ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς ταὐτότης του εἶναι ἓν μὲ τὸν Θεὸν πάντοτε, ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ τοῦ ὁποίου ὑπάρχει διαρκὴς εὐφροσύνη· τὸν διδάσκει ὅτι εἷς, πρέπει νὰ εἶναι εὐγνώμων, καὶ δέον νὰ χαίρεται διὰ τὴν ἔνδοξον ταύτην ἀλήθειαν. Ἡ εὐφρόσυνος, εὐγνώμων ἀναγνώρισις τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου περὶ τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπάρξεως, ἀρχίζει αὐθωρεὶ νὰ ὑψώνει τινὰ ὑπεράνω τῆς ψευδοῦς αἰσθήσεως τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ, ἡ ὁποία μόνη φαίνεται νὰ πάσχῃ ἀπὸ ἀσυμφωνίαν.

Ὅπου ἀσθένεια ἐκδηλοῦται, ἐκεῖ ἀσφαλῶς ὑπάρχει αἴσθησίς τις φόβου· εἰς πολλὰς δὲ περιστάσεις ὄχι μόνον φόβος ἀλλὰ ἀποθάρρυνσις καὶ στενοχωρία. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει ὅτι φόβος, στενοχωρία, ἀποθάρρυνσις, καὶ ἄλλαι τοιαῦται ἐσφαλμέναι σκέψεις, εἶναι πολλάκις ἡ αἰτία τῆς ἀσθενείας. Βεβαίως, εὐφρόσυνος εὐγνωμοσύνη πρὸς τὸν Δωρητὴν παντὸς καλοῦ, θὰ κατατροπώσῃ τοὺς ψευδεῖς τούτους ἀπαιτητάς, καὶ θὰ ἑτοιμάσῃ τὴν ὁδὸν διὰ τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ ἁρμονίας.

Ἕκαστος εἰλικρινὴς ζητητὴς τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὅστις φαίνεται νὰ ἀσθενῇ, ἂς ἐφαρμόσῃ τὸ θεῖον τοῦτο φάρμακον, καὶ θὰ εὕρῃ ὅτι ἡ ἀντίληψις τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι πανταχοῦ παρὸν καλόν, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πνευματικὴ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἠνωμένη μετὰ διαρκοῦς ἀγαλλιάσεως ἕνεκα τούτου, θὰ καταστρέψῃ τὴν ψευδῆ αἴσθησιν καὶ θὰ τὸν βοηθήσῃ νὰ ἀπολαύσῃ ἁρμονίαν. Ὑπακούων τις τὴν παραίνεσιν τοῦ Ψαλμογράφου, "Ἀλαλάξατε εἰς τὸν Κύριον πᾶσα ἡ γῆ. Δουλεύσατε εἰς τὸν Κύριον ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ· ἔλθετε ἐνώπιον Αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει," ἔρχεται εἰς μίαν αἴσθησιν ζωῆς τὴν ὁποίαν δὲν εἶχε δοκιμάσῃ ποτέ, τὴν ζώην τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει ὅτι "κάμνει ὅλα νέα." Καὶ εἷς δὲν ἔχει ἀνάγκην νὰ ἀποχωρήσῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀληθῆ ταύτην συνείδησιν· διότι ἀντίληψις, εὐγνωμοσύνη, καὶ ἀγαλλίασις θὰ τὸν βοηθήσουν νὰ διαμένῃ διαρκῶς εἰς τὴν κατάστασιν ταύτην τῆς σκέψεως, ἥτις εἶναι ἡ ἀληθὴς ὑγεία.

Ὁμιλοῦσα περὶ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τῆς ἀληθοῦς καταστάσεως τῆς συνειδήσεως ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ὁ πραγματικὸς οὗτος ἄνθρωπος κατοικεῖ, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει ἐν "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) (σ. 76) "'Η ἀναμάρτητος χαρά, ἡ τελεία ἁρμονία καὶ ἀθανασία τῆς Ζωῆς, κατέχουσα ἀπέραντον θείαν ὡραιότητα καὶ ἀγαθότητα, ἄνευ οὐδεμιᾶς σωματικῆς ἡδονῆς ἢ πόνου,—ἀποτελεῖ τὸν μόνον πραγματικόν, ἀκατάστρεπτον ἄνθρωπον, τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ ὕπαρξις εἶναι πνευματική'" Ἡ κατάστασις αὕτη τῆς συναισθήσεως—ἡ ἀναμάρτητος, αὕτη, χαρά—περιλαμβάνει ἀληθῆ ὑγείαν ὡς τελείαν ἀντανάκλασιν τοῦ τελείου Νοὸς ὅστις εἶναι Θεός, θεία Ζωή.

Εἶναι τόσον ἀνωφελὲς νὰ δοκιμάσωμεν νὰ ἔχωμεν μουσικὴν ἄνευ ἁρμονίας, ὅσον νὰ ἔχωμεν ἀληθῆ ὑγείαν ἄνευ χαρᾶς. Ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ ποῦ εἰμεθα ἀληθῶς περιχαρεῖς καὶ εὐγνώμονες διὰ τὴν ἀναλλοίωτον ἀγαθότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ διὰ τὸ ἔνδοξον γεγονὸς ὅτι διατηρεῖ πάντοτε τὴν πραγματικήν μας πνευματικὴν ταυτότητα, καὶ τὸ ἄπειρον Αὐτοῦ πνευματικὸν σύμπαν ἐν διαρκεῖ ἁρμονίᾳ, ἐρχόμεθα εἰς τὴν ἀληθῆ ταύτην κατάστασιν τῆς συνειθίσεως, καὶ οὕτω δοκιμάζομεν τὴν ἄσφαλτον αἴσθησιν τῆς μονίμου ὑγείας.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Joy and Health

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE relation between joy and health is not generally understood. Many are more inclined to think that one is joyous because he is healthy than to think that one is healthy because he is joyous. Nor are they accustomed to overcome the manifestation of sickness by the divine remedy of joyous gratitude for God's ever-presence.

True health can exist only where there is spiritual joy, for true health is a state of consciousness which is mindful of the omnipotence of God, good,—of perfect Life. Even a measure of this spiritual understanding results in a better sense of health. Without this true state of consciousness, this perception of the scientific basis of harmony, the physical sense of health may change to a sense of sickness. But the joyous spiritual state of consciousness which realizes that God's glorious power is maintaining spiritual man as perfect, is enduring. This joyous state of consciousness rejects any belief of imperfection that may arise, thus preventing it from being manifested as sickness.

The Psalmist writes, "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound: they shall walk, O Lord, in the light of thy countenance." Those who are truly joyful are blessed because they are in accord with perfect, joyous Life. They reflect the perfect consciousness, or true health, which God, divine Mind, is ever expressing through spiritual man, His likeness.

In the omnipresence of divine Mind, there can, in reality, be only perfect life or consciousness; and the Bible tells us that in God's presence there "is fullness of joy." Since in His presence there is complete joy, unless we are joyful we are not consciously in His presence, and do not experience true life and abiding health.

Christian Science strongly emphasizes the need of spiritual rejoicing. Many a sufferer has been healed by learning through Christian Science how to rejoice; for joyous gratitude banishes the false thoughts that are the cause of sickness.

When the beginner in the study of Christian Science is first told that he should rejoice, he may ask how he can rejoice when he seems to be experiencing discord. Christian Science points out to him that his real selfhood is ever at-one with God, in whose presence there is perpetual joy; it teaches him one must at all times be grateful for and rejoice in this glorious truth. The joyous, grateful acknowledgment of this fact about true being begins at once to lift one above the false sense of self which alone seems to suffer discord.

Wherever sickness is manifested, there is sure to be a sense of fear; and in many instances not only fear, but discouragement and depression. Indeed, Christian Science shows that fear, depression, discouragement, and other such wrong thoughts, are often the cause of sickness. Certainly, joyous gratitude to the Giver of all good will rout these false claimants and make way for the enjoyment of freedom and harmony.

Let any earnest seeker for Truth who seems to be sick apply this divine remedy, and he will find that comprehension of the fact that God is ever present good, and man is God's spiritual reflection, coupled with continual rejoicing because of this fact, will destroy the false sense and enable him to experience harmony. Obeying the admonition of the Psalmist, "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness: come before his presence with singing," one comes into a sense of life which he has never experienced before, the life which the poet says "maketh all things new." And one need never depart from this true consciousness; for comprehension, gratitude, and rejoicing will enable him to abide continuously in this state of thought, which is the true health.

Speaking of the real man and the true state of consciousness in which this real man ever dwells, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 76), "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual." This state of consciousness—this "sinless joy"—includes true health as a perfect reflection of the perfect Mind which is God, divine Life.

We might as well try to have music without harmony as to have true health without joy. In the measure that we are truly joyous and grateful for God's unchanging goodness, and for the glorious fact that He is ever maintaining our real spiritual selfhood and His infinite spiritual universe in perpetual harmony, we come into this true state of consciousness and thereby experience the unfailing sense of abiding health.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Arishiyama

(A painting by Kaho Kawakita)

Arishiyama in the spring! It seems
A vision such as Poets seek in dreams.
Mist-mantled Mountain! See, the winds are lifting
The vapors, slowly thinning, slowly drifting;
The boatmen, through the denser earth-clouds peering,
Laboriously their river craft are steering;
The filmy veils, while partially concealing
Pines on the slopes, are more and more revealing
The dusky beauty of their drooping branches;
And now the cherry in the clearing launches
A thousand butterflies upon the mist!
Arishiyama, by the sun's rays kissed,—
(Acknowledging anew its consecration),
Glows in the beauty of transfiguration.

DONALD BAIN.

The Clarinetist Plays "The Little Shepherd"

(Debussy)

After the monumental symphony
Had won its vast applause, and we had come
From strongholds of the eighteenth century
To speculate upon the critic's sum,
A soloist picked up his clarinet
And played a fragile, tantalizing strain:
Then stopped—then played again, as though to let
Us take ten magic steps in his domain.

He knew the tale that Debussy had told,
And played it with a skill and beckoning grace
That drew us after him. Then we grew bold
And caught the tune and watched the piper's face.

Though critics gave his artistry acclaim,
"Beloved Storyteller" was his fame.

JESSIE NEAL HUMES.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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REACTIONARY PRICE TREND IN EVIDENCE

Profit-Taking in Various Groups of Stocks— Few Good Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Resumption of business after the three-day stock exchange holiday today disclosed a two-sided market in which reaction-ary tendencies predominated.

Trading started off at a good pace, total sales crossing the 2,000,000 share mark before noon, but slowed down in the early afternoon as the ticker caught up with the market and operators for the advance found it rather difficult to attract an outside following, except in a few special groups.

Business news was of a mixed character. Failure of the recent drastic cut in the price of copper to stimulate a heavy domestic demand led to fears of a further reduction, with the result that most of the leading copper stocks dropped 1 to 7 points to new low levels for the year.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Hudson Motor companies published earnings statements which made unfavorable comparisons with the first quarter of last year. California reported a substantial increase in crude oil production last week.

In the copper group, Granby dropped 7 points, and Anaconda, Kennecott, Nevada, Miami, Magma, and Calumet & Hecla, fell 2½ to 4 points all at new lows for the year. American Car & Foundry, American Locomotive and Hudson Motors also touched new lows.

Checker Cab was hammered down 7 points, American Telephone and Underwood-Elliott-Fisher 5 each, and Houston Oil, Engineers Public Service, Detroit Edison, Southern Railway, Air Reduction and Columbian Carbon sagged 3 points, or more.

Fox Theaters ran up more than 7 points to a new high at 55⅝ on the announcement of the new financing in connection with the recent acquisition of control by the General Theaters Equipment interests. The stock sold as low as 16⅛ this year.

Closing Is Heavy

New highs for the year also were established by Loew's, Vanadium Steel, Norfolk & Western, Continental Fiber Diamond Match, Ingersoll Rand, Radio Corporation, Electric Power & Light, Abraham & Straus, F. G. Shattuck, Kraft Cheese, Corn Products, National Dairy Products and Montsano Chemical, the gains ranging from fractions to 7½.

Renewed selling of the copper shares drove some of them considerably below their minimum figures of the morning, and led to bear pressure against pivotal industrials, which also fell sharply.

U. S. Steel lost 2¼ points, and General Electric 2½. American Telephone & Telegraph was down 6 points to 254½, or nearly 20 points under last week's high figure for the year of 274¼.

New highs were established by Vanadium Steel at 140, and J. I. Case at 326.

The close was heavy. Total sales approximated 4,600,000 shares.

Bonds Mark Time

Resumption of listed bond trading after the long Easter holiday, found prices still backing and filling without displaying much of a trend. Transactions in senior issues were small, and the market generally was still somewhat unsettled.

Share option obligations moved rather broadly, American Telephone 4½s sold off about 5 points on the decline in the shares, and the turnover was fairly large. Amusement bonds rallied briskly, General Theaters equipment 6s advanced several points, and Loew's 6s, with warrants, improved to a smaller extent. International Telephone 4½s took an upward turn. American I. G. Chemical 5½s equaled the year's high at 108½.

Odd lot buying of Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Wabash 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, and Southern Railway general 4s met a firm market, but the gains were somewhat neutralized by moderate easiness in other parts of the list.

United States Governments were irregular and quiet. Foreign bonds held steady, but were featureless in the early trading.

The market had a rest from new financing. The only issues sold here were a small loan for Schenectady, N. Y., and a $1,849,000 block of Central Vermont Railway equipment trust 5s, priced to yield 4 to 5 per cent.

CITIES SERVICE CO. SURPLUS FOR YEAR SHOWS GOOD GAIN

Cities Service Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, excluding subsidiaries, shows surplus available for the common stock and reserves of $29,591,440 after providing for taxes, interest and preferred dividends, compared with $22,876,755 in 1928.

Capital stock outstanding consists of 1,125,931 no-par shares of $6 cumulative preferred, 296,520 no-par shares 60 cents cumulative preference B stock, 63,067 no-par shares $6 cumulative preference BB stock, 1,-000,000 shares, par $1, 5 per cent non-cumulative stock and 28,945,627 no-par shares of common stock.

Consolidated report of Cities Service Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows profit of $48,423,619 after expenses, taxes and interest, but before reserves, compared with $42,320,688 in 1928. Surplus after preferred dividends, available for reserves and common dividends, was $34,229,570 compared with $27,-606,323.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purchasing power
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	99.2	100.8
1929—Average	[illegible]	103.9
1930—January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April, wk ended April 4	99.3	110.1
April, wk ended April 11	91.3	109.6
April, wk ended April 18	90.7	110.3

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.21	Last Apr.17
42⅛	32	..	Abitibi	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39½
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	86
64⅛	45	..	Ab & Straus	1000	66	64	64	64⅛
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	7900	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	35⅛
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	200	92	92	92	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	1300	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅜
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	700	19⅜	19½	19½	19½
1⅞	½	..	Ahumada	1100	1¼	1	1	1
150⅜	118	3*	Air Reduc	7100	141⅞	138⅝	138¼	142⅜
36	21	2½*	Airway El	400	32	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	900	8¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	700	7½	7*	7½	..
72	70	..	Allegh Steel	100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	..
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	13800	31⅞	31¼	31½	32
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf2ww	400	104½	103½	103⅞	103½
99¾	98½	..	Alegh ptpd ww	400	98½	98½	98½	98½
102	95	2½*	Alliance R	10	102	102	102	..
343	255⅜	..	Allied Chem	1300	341	330	330	341½
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	3700	66½	64¼	64½	65⅜
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	400	36	35½	35½	35⅞
29½	18	2	Amerada	1700	26⅛	25	25	26¾
10⅜	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	400	8¼	8	8	8¼
97⅜	77	6	Am Bk oNte	300	93⅝	43½	43½	..
63	61	3	Ab Bk N pf	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	9	9	9	9⅛
45⅞	36	..	Am Beet S pf	100	42	42	42	..
54⅝	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	2000	50	50	50	49
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	20	123	123	123	123
21	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	3600	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20⅛
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	78	78	78	77⅜
156½	117¼	4*	Am Ca	14200	154¾	150⅝	151	153⅜
145½	140¼	7	Am Cot pf	100	144½	144½	144½	..
116	110	7	Am Car pf	400	110	109	109	..
82½	61¼	6	Am Car & F	2700	61¼	58	58	62
69⅞	64	3	Am Chain	900	65⅜	63	63¾	65¾
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	300	100½	100	100	100⅝
51¼	36⅝	2*	Am Chicle	2400	49⅜	47¾	47¾	48
33	19½	1.60	Am Com Alc	1600	22	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
59½	35	..	Am Europea	300	57¾	57	57	..
110¼	107	7	Am & FP	100	110	110	110	110¼
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	98½	98¼	98½	98
32⅜	19⅞	2	Am2Hawaii	500	27	26⅛	27	26¼
34⅞	27⅞	..	Am Hide pf	400	33⅞	33	33	33⅞
41⅞	35⅛	3*	Am Ice	100	38	38	38	37½
55⅜	55⅜	2⅛	Am Int Corp	1200	52⅜	51¾	51¾	52½
4	2	..	Am La Fr	200	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2½
105	76¼	8	Am Loco	1200	76	72	72	76¼
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	400	106	105	105	105½
51½	43	3	Am Metals	400	43¼	41⅝	41⅝	44
9¾	3½	..	Am Piano	1300	13⅜	13⅜	13½	11½
119⅜	77	1⅛	Am Piano pf	10	7½	7½	7½	7½
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	3100	116⅜	113⅜	113¾	115⅞
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	88¼	97¾	87¾	88
39⅝	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	7000	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛
37	20½	..	Am Remub	300	35¼	32⅞	32⅞	35
100⅞	80½	2⅛	Am Roll Mill	5600	93¾	91	91	91½
2	⅞	..	Am Roll M rts	6000	1⅛	⅞	⅞	..
66⅞	59	5	Am Saf Raz	3100	66⅞	65	65⅛	1
2½	1⅛	..	Am Ship	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
98	83	8	Am Ship Big	100	90	90	90	..
79½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	12300	73⅞	71	71	74
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	140	140	140	..
22½	13	..	Am Solvents	1600	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	46½
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	10	113	113	113	..
23¼	25¾	..	Am Solv pf	900	30⅜	29	30⅛	29
55½	46⅞	2*	Am Stores	400	53	51⅜	53	53
69⅞	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	600	67½	66	66	67
108¾	104	7	Am Sugar pf	200	108¾	106¼	106¼	108¾
274½	216	9	Am Tel&T	45600	260¾	253⅛	253¼	260½
229⅜	201	..	Am T&T rts	132200	221½	215⅜	215⅜	221½
124	886	1*	Am Wat W	4400	119¼	114	114½	118½
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	1000	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛
44⅞	39¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	39⅜	38⅛	38¼	38½
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	900	13⅜	13	13⅜	13½
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	400	44⅜	44	44	..
81½	68½	7	Anaconda	9700	69	66	66	69⅞
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	1300	51¾	49½	49½	51½
37¼	30¾	3	Andes Cop	1000	31⅛	30⅛	30½	32
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	600	25	25	25	25
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	400	76¾	76½	76¾	..
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	1200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	2000	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
64	57½	4	Arm Ill pf	100	59	59	59	58⅞
13⅜	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	1600	13¾	12	12	13¾
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	300	40⅞	40½	40½	41⅛
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1500	49	48	48	48⅝
50¼	32½	2	Asso Oil	40	48	47¾	48	..
242½	219⅜	10	Atchison	700	233¾	233⅛	233⅜	233½
106⅛	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	600	106½	105½	106½	105½
65¼	59	2	Atl G&WI	400	66⅜	66	66	62¾
68¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
51⅜	36⅞	1*	Atl Refin	9100	46	43⅞	42⅞	46
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	800	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34¾
263½	175½	4	Auburn Auto	1600	261	255	255	258
47⅛	41⅝	..	Auto Sales	4400	7¾	6½	7¾	7¼
53⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	300	52¾	51½	51½	52½
97	43¼	..	Aviation	8600	87⅜	85⅜	85⅜	83¾

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	500	33¼	32½	32½	33½
122⅜	115	7	Balt & O	3700	117⅞	116	116	117
83	73¼	4	Balt &2O pf	100	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	77	77	77	78
113	109	7	Bangor&A pf	10	111	111	111	..
20⅜	16⅛	2	Barker Bros	200	18½	18½	18½	18
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	3300	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30⅝
20⅝	13	..	Beacon Oil	900	19	17	19	19¼
92	67½	4	Beatrice	500	91½	90	91½	89½
86½	80	4.10	Belg NR ppf	100	84	84	84	..
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	5900	53⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52¼
54	31⅛	2	Best & Co	14500	53⅜	51⅜	51⅜	54
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	3600	104⅝	103	103	105
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	129½	129½	129½	130
69	57⅜	3*	Bohn Alum	1100	63¾	63	63¾	62½
83¾	60⅜	3	Borden	12400	84¾	81¼	81⅞	83¾
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	1200	47¼	46½	46½	46⅞
22⅜	13½	..	Briggs	14900	23⅞	22⅝	21¾	21¼
4	1⅜	..	Brit Steel	200	3	2¾	3	3⅛
20¼	11	..	Brockway	100	18	18	18	17⅞
78¾	63	4	Bklyn Man T	1200	69⅝	68¾	68⅞	70⅝
93½	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	..
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12	12	12	11¾
178¼	131	5	Bkyn Un G	2000	169¼	168	169¼	166½
30⅝	17¾	3	Brun Balke	1200	24⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
25⅞	14⅛	..	Bruns Term	1800	27	25	26⅞	24
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	400	29⅜	29	29	29⅜
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	41⅞	41¾	41¾	41⅞
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1200	15⅜	14¾	15	15½
74⅝	47	..	Budd Wheel	2700	14	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	13000	70⅜	67	67⅜	69
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	4000	39	37¾	38	37⅛
48	26½	..	Burns Br B	200	24½	24¼	24½	23⅞
51⅞	43¼	.80*	Burroughs	900	46¾	46	46	46⅞
48⅛	36	2*	Bush Term	1100	41¾	41½	41½	41¾
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	20	107½	107½	107½	107½
41¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
5¼	3⅜	..	Butte & Sup	1100	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3½
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	200	26¼	26¼	26½	27
110	80⅛	..	Byers	2300	103¾	101⅛	101½	103
114	109	7	Byers pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	..

—C—

77½	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	74
2⅛	1	..	Caliahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
30	19	2	Campbell	4200	27⅜	26½	26½	26⅞
89⅞	70	6	Calu & Ariz	2100	70½	70	70	70½
53⅜	23⅝	4½	Calu & Hecla	1400	23	20¼	21	24
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	2000	69	68⅜	68⅞	69¼
226⅜	187⅜	10	Can Pac	100	209¾	209¾	209¾	212
34½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	28½	28½	26½	30¼
101	96	5	Caro C&O st	100	100	100	100	..
327½	192¼	6	Case T M	2400	327½	315	323¾	319½
132	115	7	Case T M pf	110	126½	126	126	76½
78⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	1200	77⅛	76¼	76⅞	76½
60	35½	3	Celotex	4100	50¼	49	49	50
84⅞	71	7	Celotex pf	2000	81⅛	81	81	..
30½	23⅛	1½	Cen Aguirre	1200	29⅛	28¾	28¾	29½
60¼	51	7	Cent Rib pf	20	62½	62½	62½	..
65⅜	56½	6	Cerro de P	1100	57⅞	55⅝	56¼	57
15⅞	10	..	Cert-Teed	2000	10¾	10¼	10¾	10½
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	4300	47½	40	41	47
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	400	78	77½	78	77
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	2000	226⅝	225	225	227
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
10⅜	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	400	44½	44	44	..
97	86¾	8	Chi Gt West	1000	15¼	14⅞	15	15⅜
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1500	46½	45½	45½	45½
26⅜	22⅛	..	Chi M&SP	3200	22¼	22¼	22½	22½
46¼	39	..	Chi M&SP pf	4600	39¼	37¾	38	39¼
89⅞	83½	5	Chi & NW	100	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	83⅝
37	25⅜	..	Chi Pneu Co	100	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
55⅞	51½	3	Chi Pneu pf	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	54¾
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	118½
2⅛	7⅞	..	Chi RI rts	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
32	26½	3	*Chi Yel Cab	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
32½	24¾	3	Chick Cot O	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅞
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	1000	62½	62	62	62½
49	40⅛	3 60	City Ice	300	46	46	46	46
10⅞	7⅜	.50	City Stores	6200	10⅞	10	10¾	9½
42	33	3	Clark Equip	400	44½	42½	44½	41⅞
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	183¾	181½	181½	183⅞
83⅜	60	2½	Col Palm	200	80⅞	80½	80½	61
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	4100	29¾	28½	28½	29
100	97	..	Col Palm pf	100	98⅛	89⅛	81⅜9	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	400	74¼	70	71½	71¾
87	80½	2.8	Columbian	8000	84⅞	82⅝	82⅝	85½
100	168⅛	5*	Col Carbon	2300	181	178	178	182½
32¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	4900	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30⅝
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1200	37¼	36½	36⅝	37⅝
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	42	42	42	43
55	36⅛	1.60	Com Iv Tr	800	48⅝	46½	48	46¼
38	27¼	1	Com Sol	4700	36⅜	35	35	36
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwith So	13600	19⅛	18¾	18¾	19⅛
103⅜	99	..	Commwlth pf	100	103¼	102½	102½	103
57	44	2	Conde Nast	400	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	200	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	4900	26⅛	25⅜	26	25⅛
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	2300	25⅜	24¼	25¼	25
134	96⅝	4	Con Gas	14800	132¼	129½	130	131¾
103	99½	6	Con Gas pf	100	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101¼
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	61¼	60¾	61	62
2	1	..	Con Textile	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
22½	12	1.20	Container A	1300	19⅝	18½	18⅝	19¼
8½	4¼	..	Container B	400	7⅛	7	7	7¼
52½	31⅞	..	Cont Bak A	3800	33¼	31⅜	32⅛	34⅛
7	5½	..	Cont Bak B	1600	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
94⅞	85	8	Cont Bak pf	1100	85	84	84⅛	85
71⅝	40⅛	2½	Cont Can	3700	68⅜	67	67	67⅝
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	4400	37¼	35½	35⅝	333
77⅜	59	2	Cont Ins	300	72⅝	71¼	71¼	73
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1700	7	6¾	6¾	7
30¼	19½	..	Cont Oil	1300	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¾
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1200	35⅞	35	35	36
110½	87½	3*	Corn Prod	7000	111	108½	108½	109½
147	140	7	Corn Prod pf	10	142½	142½	142⅜	..
33	24½	2*	Coty	4600	30½	29¾	30	30¼
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	100	32	32	32	..
22	10¼	1*	Crosley	300	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¾
59⅝	43	..	Crown Cork	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	49¼
93⅜	84	5*	Crucible	300	88½	88	88⅜	88⅞
1⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	1800	17⅜	16	16	16½
70	61	6	Cuba Ry pf	50	65	65	65	64⅞
9	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	200	7	6⅞	7	7
2⅛	1⅛	..	Cub Dom S	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
48	44½	4	Cudahy	100	44¾	44½	44¾	45
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	121	121	121	120½
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	14000	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13¾
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	3500	17⅞	17	17	17⅜
90	64	3½*	Cutler	200	85⅞	85¼	85¼	85¾

—D—

43⅜	28⅜	..	Davison	400	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	37
30	22	2.31	Debenham	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
127½	72	7	Deere pf	70	124⅜	124½	124½	..
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	1300	177	175	175½	178¾
153	136	6*	Del Lac&W	100	140	140	140	140½
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	200	74	73¼	73¼	..
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	1200	245	238	245	242⅞
211	139	8	Diamond M	2600	211	206¾	209½	206⅝
95	63¼	1	Dome Mines	1400	87⅜	85¾	85¾	87⅜
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	200	26¼	26	26¼	24⅝
145¼	112⅛	4*	Dupont	6700	140⅜	137	137	140½
190¼	117½	6	Dupont deb	300	118¾	118½	118¾	..
18½	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	16½	16½	16½	..
102½	97	8	Duplan S pf	100	100	100	100	101

—E—

247	175¾	5*	East Kodak	4500	245	239	239	245
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	2900	32½	31½	32	32
16⅞	7	2½	Eitington	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	2600	110	108	108	110
111	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	500	110	109⅞	110	110
100¼	49¼	1	Elec P&L	72000	100¼	95¼	96	98⅞
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Boat	500	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Stn Bat	800	74⅜	74½	74½	75¼
7⅝	3½	..	Emer-Br A	200	3¾	3½	3½	4½
59⅝	53½	5	End John	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54

1930 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.21	Last Apr.17
66	39¼	1*	Eng P S	200	61⅛	61	61⅛	64¾
107	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	300	107	107	107	106
104½	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf ww	200	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	..
67¾	55	..	Eng PS 5½ pf ctfs	100	64⅞	64½	64½	..
45½	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	300	45	45	45	45
63¾	54⅛	1*	Erie	3900	56	54½	54¼	56¾
67⅝	61⅝	4	Erie 1 pf	1400	64⅛	63¾	64	64¼
62½	57½	4	Erie 2 pf	600	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½
43⅝	33	4	*Eureka Vac	2900	36⅞	35	35⅞	36⅛
30¾	18½	2½*	Evans Auto L	500	22¾	22	22	22½
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	30	25⅛	25	25	..

—F—

39⅜	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	150	19	18	19

BIG HOLDERS OF U.S. STEEL COMMON STOCK

Financial and Business Situation Basically Sound, Says Mr. Taylor

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—Holdings of stock of the members of the board of directors and the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, as disclosed at the annual stockholders' meeting here today, showed that George F. Baker held the largest number of common shares, with a block of 90,000, having increased his holdings by 14,000 shares since the last meeting.

George F. Baker Jr., one the other hand, had sold most of his shares, reducing his holdings from 101,001 shares a year ago to 17,421. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee, held the second largest block of 32,536 shares, an increase during the year of 2535 shares. James A Farrell, president, held 4850 shares of preferred, unchanged from the previous year, but had added 200 shares to his holdings of common, making 807 shares.

J. P. Morgan, chairman of the board, was reported as still holding in his own name 105 preferred shares and 1261 common shares, as he did last year. Junius S. Morgan Jr., who was added to the board during the year, held 115 common shares. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who also became a member of the Steel Corporation board during the year, held 387 common shares.

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., was reported as still holding only 10 preferred shares Samuel Mather of Cleveland, held 1281 common shares, as increased from 1121 a year ago; Thomas Morrison of Pittsburgh, had increased his common shares from 1401 to 1601; Eugene J. 'Buffington, held 1170, common shares, compared with 896, and W. J. Filbert, comptroller, held 2210 common shares, as increased from 1889.

These holdings represent only shares which are held in the names of the members of the board and the finance committee, and do not include any holdings in brokerage accounts.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee, told stockholders that the financial and business situation "is basically sound, and we can face the future with a feeling of assurance, confidence and safety."

"We witnessed last year a very great readjustment in the securities market," he said, "which to an extent was bound to occur, but which ran beyond its proper point in readjustment."

He expressed the belief that most needed and inevitable readjustments had been completed.

Mr. Taylor informed the stockholders that the company had appropriated $200,000,000 for plant improvement and extension this year.

Officials of the corporation have analyzed each of the properties to determine the suitability of present ment, Mr. Taylor said. The geographical location of each plant with relation to raw materials and markets has also been studied. As a result of these studies, it has been possible to outline policies to be followed at all of the properties.

Steel's capitalization has now been "firmly fixed," Mr. Taylor asserted, adding that the bond retirement plan effected during the last year has placed the company in a strong position.

James A. Farrell, president, reported that the corporation's mills had operated at an average rate of 82 per cent of capacity during the first quarter. Mr. Farrell recalled that last year a stockholder had asked how much business the corporation would do in 1929, and he had predicted $1,500,000,000. He said he wished to apologize because "we fell short of that amount by $4,000,000." He said he did not care to make a prediction as to the volume of business for the current year, but that stockholders could be assured that the corporation would do its best to get all the business possible.

Mr. Farrell added: "We look forward to a good year." He said mill operations are now holding at about 82 per cent of capacity.

DIVIDENDS

Securities Corporation General declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.75 on the first preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

Metropolitan Chain Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

Interstate Public Service has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

U. S. Hoffman Machinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

Parker Pen Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 2 to stock of record May 1.

Hgrbison Walker Refractories declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, both payable June 2 to stock of record May 23 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 19 to stock of record July 9.

Louisville Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on the Class A and B common stocks, payable June 25 to stock of record May 31.

Mayflower Associates declared a dividend of 50 cents and 1 per cent in stock, both payable June 15 to stock of record June 3.

General-American Tank Car Company declared three regular quarterly stock dividends of 1 per cent each covering the balance of the year, payable July 1 and Oct. 1 this year and Jan. 1, 1931.

European Electric Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share in cash on the class "A" and "B" shares, placing both classes on a 60-cent annual basis. Dividend is payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company declared regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable May 1 to stock of record April 22.

RAILS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Kidder, Peabody & Co. point out in the current issue of their monthly magazine Dividends that the rail averages are now 3 per cent and public utility averages are now 16 per cent above prices in April, 1929. Balancing this recovery from the November lows, copper averages are about 37 per cent lower than they were in April, 1929, and the industrial average has had a net decline of about 7 per cent.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL

General Railway Signal Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $511,319 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on 8 per cent preferred to $1.33 a share on approximately 352,500 no-par shares of common, compared with $314,331 or 76 cents a share on 357,500 common shares in the first quarter of 1929.

UNION INSURANCE STOCK

LOS ANGELES—Public offering is being made of 100,000 shares of capital stock of the Union Insurance Holdings, Ltd., by a banking syndicate headed by Milton E. Giles & Co., at $12 a share. This is the first public financing for the corporation, its capital stock having formerly been very closely held.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Exp 4s	84⅝	84⅜
Ab Straus 5½s 43	102⅝	102½
Allegh 5s rct	96⅝	96½
Allegheny 5s 44	102⅛	102¼
Alleghany 5s 49	102½	102½
Am Ag Chm 7½s 41	105	105
Am I G Chem 5½s ct 49	108½	108¼
Am Inter 5½s cv 49	100	100
Am Nat Gas 6½s 42	88	88
Am Smelting 5s 47	101½	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv 39	179	172¾
Am T&T col 5s 46	104½	104¼
Am T&T 65s	103¼	103
Am T&T sf 5s 60	103½	103¼
Am T&T deb 5½s 43	107¼	107
Am WW&Elec 5s 34	101	101
Anglo-Chile 7s 45	93	92½
Armour & Co 4½s 39	89	88⅝
Armour & Co 5½s 43	84¼	83¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s 95	93¾	93½
Atch T&SF 4½s	136⅛	135
Atlanta & Birm 4s 63	88¼	88¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s 59	77¼	77
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¼	102
B&O 4½s cv	102¼	102¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106¾	106¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	98⅝	98½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	38	37
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98½	97½
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87½
Bush Term con 5s '55	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95⅜	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95½	95⅛
Can Nat Oct 5s	102	101⅝
Can Uorth 4½s	99⅜	99⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	114⅝	114⅝
Can Nat July 5s	102	101¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	86	85
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98¾	98¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102¾	102¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101¾	101¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100½	100
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104⅞	104⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅞	102⅞
Cen Nat Gen 5s '87	111⅜	111⅜
Cen Steel 8s '41	125	125
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	51	50½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	95¾	95¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	95⅝	95½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	69	69
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	65½	65½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78½	78¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	68¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	68⅝	68¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91¼	91
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101½	101
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89¼	89¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97	96¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96¼	96¼
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99	99
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	96
Clev CC@StL 4½s E '77	97	97
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	99½	99½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97¼	97¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	103
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96¼	96¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	101½	101½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101½	100
Colum Pow 4½s	93¾	93¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	97½	97½
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	97
Commercial Credit 6s '34	100	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	97¾	97¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	56	56
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	98⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101⅝	101½
Cuba Cane Sug deb Prod	32½	31m
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '32 rcts	65¼	65
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80	80
Cuba R R rfg 7½s '36	87½	87½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¾	93½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¼	104¼
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100¼	100⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94¼	94¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96¼	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '62	104	104
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96¾	96
Donner Steel rfg, 7s '42	103½	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	98⅞
Edith Rock 6s	101½	101½
Erie cv 4s A '53	85	85
Erie cv 4s B '53	84½	84½
Erie gen 4s '96	84⅞	84⅝
Erie 5s '67	95¼	94¼
Erie 1st con 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Erie gen lien	81	81
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	113	113
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	113	113
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	103
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85½	85½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	59¾	59¾
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30½	30
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99	99
Gannett 6s '42	92	92
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	103	102⅝
Gen Theater 6s	151	146½
Geo Macon 5s	101½	101½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	107¼
Goodyear 5s '57	94	93½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅞	105¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 1st	93⅝5	95¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¾	109⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅛	109¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5s '50	100	100
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99⅞	99½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	60	60
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71	71
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	103	103
Hud & Man ad in 5s '57	80	80
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	100⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104⅜
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98⅞	98⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅛	98½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	84	82
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94½	94½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¼	98⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89½	89½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102½	102
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper 6s '55	91½	90⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93½	93⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90¼	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	129	128½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96½	96¼
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	96¼	96¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅞	100⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¾	99¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	85½	84½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	88
Loew's Inc 6s '41	126	125½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Long Island deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97½	97½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	67½	67
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53½	53½
Marion Steam S 6s	85	84½
McCrory 5½s '41	100	99⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	100¾
Mil El Ry&Lt 4½s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Mil El Ry&Lt rfrg 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Mil El Ry&Lt 1st 5s'61	100½	100⅜
Milwaukee Gas 4½s '67	94½	94½
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	94½	94½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	78¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99⅝	99⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	112⅜	112
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	102
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98½	98½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84	84
Murray Body 6½s '34	95⅛	95
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	91½	91½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99¾	99½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100¼	99⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92	92
N O T & M 5s B '54	99	98¾
N O E & At 5½s '54	102⅛	102⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	97¾	97¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98⅛	98
NYC&HR rfg&im 5s 2013	106	106
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	99⅞	99⅞
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	95½	95½
N Y Chi & St L 5s '74	106¾	106¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102¼	102¼
N Y Dock 5s '38	82	81½
N Y GELE&P pur m 4s '49	94	94
N Y NH&H cth 6s '40	105⅜	105⅜
N Y Tel cv 6s '48	127½	127½
N Y Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103¼	103
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	95⅛	95⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	102¾	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	95⅞	95⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¼	66¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	91	91
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¼	112¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	77	77
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101½	101½
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	104¾	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	104
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95	95
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	65½	65½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82	82
Penn R R gtd 4s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Penn R R 4½s D	94½	94½
Penn R R 4¾s	99½	99½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99¼	99
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108	107½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	108½
Pere Marq 4s '56	90¼	90¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	103½	103½
Pere Marq 4½s	96	96
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	94½
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	99½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	102½	101½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	31½	31½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100	99¾
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94
Pub Svc E&G 1970	97	96¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	43	42
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99½
Purity Baking 5s '40	95½	95¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	99	99
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¼	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100¼	100
Richfield Oil 6s	96½	96
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅜	107⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98½	98⅜
Rutland con 4½s '41	87¼	87¼
Rio Grande Jct 5s	98	98
St L & S F 4s A '50	89¾	89¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	91¼	90½
St L & S F 5s B '50	101⅜	101
St L S W 1st 4s '89	88	88
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97⅜	97⅜
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	70	68½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59	58½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74	73½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99	99
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅜	95½
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	63	60
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100¾	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102⅜	102¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅞	103⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99¼
Sinclair Pipe S s f 5s '42	98½	98⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¼	95⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	42	42
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅛	103
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 nw	103⅞	103⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
So Pacific col 4s '49	90¾	90½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	91¾
So Pac 4½s '68	95½	95½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¾	99⅞
So PaciOregon 3 4½s '77	97⅛	97⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	108½	108¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	120⅛	120⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104⅛
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	95¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	86	85½
Tenn Cent 6s	99	99
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101¼	101⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106¼
Tex Corp 5s '4	105¾	105
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100⅜	100⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100⅞	100⅞
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100½	100½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	106	106
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	50½
Third Ave 5s '37	95	95
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102⅜
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	102¼	101¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅛	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	107½	107½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94½	94½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89⅞	89⅞
Union Pacific 4s C B	85	85
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97¾	97¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	86¾	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	94⅜	94¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	99½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91½	91½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	88	87⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	55½	55½
Va Ry 5s '62	104	104
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	91½	91⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	100¼	100¼
Wabash 5½s '75	104¼	103⅞
Walworth 6s '45	92½	92⅛
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	107	107
Warner Quinn 6s '39	92	92
Warner Bros Pict 6s	108¾	108½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	104
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¾	104⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	103¾	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82⅝	82¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅞	108⅞
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90	90
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	106½	106½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100⅜	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102½	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅞	101½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr19	Apr18
3½s '47	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.10
1st 4¼s '47	101.9	101.12	101.8	101.8	101.8
4th 4s '38	101.16	101.20	101.16	101.20	101.16
3½s Ry	99.90	99.30	99.30	99.30	
US 3⅜s '43	100.13	100.14	100.13	100.14	
US 3⅜s '47	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
US 4s '54	107.4	108.8	107	108.8	106.31
US 4¼s '52	110.28	111.4	110.28	111.4	111.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87	87
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	98½
Akershus 5s '63	92¾	92¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	83¼	83¼
Antwerp 5s '58	95¾	95¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87¾	87¾
Argentine 5½s '62	94¼	94
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¼	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¼	99
Australia 4½s '57	83	82½
Australia 5s '55	91	90½
Australia 5s '57	90⅝	90½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95	95
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	95	95
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¾	92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	112½	112½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112½	112¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110⅝
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 5½s '50	93⅛	97½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	93⅜	93½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99	99
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	79⅞	79
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	82⅛	82½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91⅝	91½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	86¾	86
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	86¾	86
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100¼
Brisbane 5s '58	83¾	83¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	89	88⅞
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	83½	83½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89	89
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	106	106
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	94	94
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91¼	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99½	99
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92⅞	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	93	92¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	93	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	92¼	92¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	94½	94¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	84¼	84¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	82	82
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	81	80
Copiapo (City) 8s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	89	88½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	92	92
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	77½	77½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110⅜	110⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92¼	92¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99½	99½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	94	94
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	92	92
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Duke Power 6s	105¼	105¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	104	104
Fiat 7s '46 war	104	104
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94¼	94
Finland 5½s '58	90¾	90¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98¼	97¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100
Finnish A 6½s '54	97½	97½
Finnish B 6½s '54	97½	97½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	117¾	117¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¾	122¾
Germ 7s '49	109	108⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¾	90¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	87	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86¾	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98	98
Germ G E 6s '48	94¼	94⅛
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Graz 8s '54	99⅝	99½
Greek 7s '64	94	94
Hansa 6s ww	90½	90½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	90¼	90¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	96	95⅝
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88½	88½
Irish Free State 5s '60	97¼	97¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅛	95⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94⅞	94½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	104
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83	83
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	100	99½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99½	99½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103	103
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91⅛
Minas 6½s '58 ct	80⅜	80
Minas 6½s '59	81	81
New So Wales 5s '57	87⅜	87
New So Wales 5s '58	87⅛	87⅛
Nor Ger Lloyd 6s '47	91¾	91¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	96¾	96¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99	98¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	100¾
Norway (King) 6s' 43	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norway (King) 8s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92¼	92¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅜	90⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅛	97⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅛	93⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103	102¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101½	101½
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	105	105
Peru 6s '60	80¾	80½
Peru 6s '61	80½	80½
Peru 7s '59	97½	97½
Poland 6s '40	78¾	78¾
Poland 7s '47	85	85
Poland 8s '50	96½	95½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	96	96
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106¾	106¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 128 A Cooper Street—Six rooms, bath, newly decorated, upper part two-family house near subway; rent $38 monthly. Inquire OWNER, Glenmore 6861.

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Most exclusive 4 and 5-room apartments, completely furnished, with ideal home setting, at reasonable rates. Write to SIMEON SWENSON.

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DOGS BOARDED—Wire fox terriers and Schnauzer pups for sale; wire terriers trimmed. CHAS. CHASE, Egypt, Mass.; Tel. Scituate 511-W

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Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th. New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced woman as cook and general housework; country, 200 miles from New York City. Box M-11. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

HEMPSTEAD, Long Island, N. Y.—6 rooms, one family; garage; all modern conveniences; bus, 4 minutes to station; plenty shrubbery; $50. 138 Henry Street. Telephone Hempstead 143-J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. If moving from Washington, D. C., or en route about April 15, or from Cleveland, Ohio, during April, communicate with NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

ORGANIST WANTED

BROOKLYN church wants organist; member branch church or The Mother Church; state experience, salary. T-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

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CORNER house, new, 6 rooms and bath, also toilet on first floor. Petro oil burner, hot water heater; garage; plot 50x100. R. CARLSON, 419 Allen Street, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, Wyoming—2200 acres cattle, sheep or dairy ranch; near Big Horn Mountain dude ranches; 300 acres irrigated; in good going condition; price $60,000, one-third down, balance 5%. Write Box 125, Clearmont, Wyoming.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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New 550-room hotel; private baths, luxuriously furnished; all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, solarium, restaurant; garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
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Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
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Main 5500

BOSTON—Attractive front room; real home privileges; modern apartment, elevator; near church; available May 1. MISS SAYLES, 345 Commonwealth Ave.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Large pleasant front room, privileges; also small room. Tel. Copley 4066-J. (MRS. PERRY.)

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd, Riverside—Light room, private bath, kitchenette, elevator; references. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th (Apt. 12). Edgecombe 9441. Afternoons—Single room with lavatory; every convenience; private family; near bus, surface, subway.

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SEWING

QUILTS recovered; pay special attention to down quilts; reference given. MRS. F. PRESTON. 105 Lincoln Street, Wilmington, Del.

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Seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TUTOR while traveling. Wheelock graduate, experience with children, desires summer position, here or abroad. H-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DEVELOP Social Assurance; Individuality; Poise; social coaching, conversation, repartee, story telling; your individual problem handled. Est. 18 years. BEVERLY COLPAX (Mlle Louise), Park Central Hotel, N. Y. Circle 8000.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Modern apartment, 3 beds; near church; available May 1. 48 Clearway St., S. 4. Kenmore 2510 or Commonwealth 0635.

FOR RENT for season, 5-room old Cape Cod house, 1 minute walk to water; running water, electricity; select neighborhood. BESSIE F. LOOMER, Wellfleet, Mass. Box 155. Bayside Farm.

NEWARK, N. J.—For rent, May to September, 5-room apartment, well furnished, $100 per month. MRS. AVERY, 169 Elwood Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 319 W. 18th St.—Sunny 2 rooms, kitchenette, piano, elevator; all kinds transportation; sacrifice. Tel. Chelsea 5973.

PELHAM MANOR—Beautiful Hotel Pelham Biltmore—4½ sunny rooms, private porch, refrigeration, incinerator, elevator, garage; maid optional; free bus to trains and beach; large terrace and reception hall. AYERS, Pelham 1863.

YACHTS

FOR SALE—POWER CRUISER
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Lynchburg's Leading Department Store
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Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
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Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
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VIRGINIA

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"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

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See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

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MODERATE PRICES

VIRGINIA

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Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

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LADY, good social position, aged 36, wife of British officer serving abroad, would act as COMPANION-CHAPERONE to one or two girls visiting Europe; good linguist (French, German), experienced traveller (France, Germany, Switzerland, Egypt, India); available long or short periods May to December; tours and scale expenses arranged to suit individual requirements; first-rate references given and required. M-143, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Flat to let, large sitting room, good bedroom and fitted kitchen, gas and electric light, use of bathroom; nice position in best part of Streatham, few minutes from trains, buses, trams; furnished 2 gns. or unfurnished 30/- per week; possession 19th May. M-119, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Newly adapted maisonette, very sunny, close Baron's Court station; 2 sitting, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; large room with wide jasmine-covered verandah overlooking 4 acres club tennis courts; rent £150. M-117, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Kensington Crescent, W. 14. Near Olympia—Self-contained first floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 1 reception, bathroom, kitchen; £130 per annum inclusive; fittings including all curtains and floor coverings £30. Apply PORTER, 10 Radnor Terrace, W. 14.

LONDON, W. 2—Well-furnished or unfurnished labour saving, 5 rooms, hall, bathroom; quiet road, yet close to buses & churches. M-120, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, S. W.—Furnished flat, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, all conveniences; very moderate rent. MISS BULLOCK, 97 Albert Bridge Road, S. W. 11.

LONDON, STREATHAM—Flat to let, 3 rooms, use of bath, 22/6 weekly; view by appointment. 20 Hitherfield Rd., S. W. 16.

LONDON—Attractive Bachelor Service Flats; well furnished, from 4 gns. weekly; unfurnished, from £250 inclusive; gardens rear. 4 Queen St., Mayfair.

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A CHESTERFIELD and two armchairs by Liberty, perfectly new, also curtains. M-142, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TWO SEATER, 8 horsepower, 1928 Singer; excellent condition; £65. Apply M-148, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: BOADICEA.

Where: England.

When: First century.

Why famous: A British warrior queen of the age of the Roman Emperor Nero. Her story carries us far back into the misty reaches of history, to a period when Britain was untamed wilderness and her barbarous tribes only partially subdued by firm Roman rule. Up in the fen country, not far from the east coast and in approximately the position of the present shires of Norfolk and Suffolk, Prasutagus, the husband of Boadicea (her name, to be strictly accurate, should be spelled Boudicca), was king of the tribe called Iceni. This tribe had not only resisted the coming of the Roman forces, but had made certain conciliatory terms whereby their tribal independence was insured under Roman suzerainty. This was excellent so long as the king reigned; but he left no male heir, only a will which portioned out his possessions—one-half to his daughters, one-half to the Emperor Nero. By such fair measures did Prasutagus think to perpetuate the peaceful status quo.

Roman officials, however, were not above temptations of this sort. Claiming to act for the Emperor, they quietly seized the entire property of the late king and, when fellow tribesmen of Prasutagus protested, Boadicea and her daughters were treated with the most savage brutality. At that the entire tribe rose to arms; neither was that tribe alone in its rebellion against the Roman yoke of taxation and conscription. The torch, lit by the Iceni, was carried in a wild blaze from one tribe to another, until half of all Britain was roused to combat the foreign oppression. The then governor of Britain, Suetonius, was absent with his army in Wales; but he returned in haste to London, which he intended to make his headquarters during the revolt, because its situation provided ready communication with the Continent. The tribesmen, realizing the importance of London, advanced upon it in such numbers that the governor was speedily forced to abandon a defenseless town. Thereupon the Iceni destroyed the town and wiped out such of the population as remained; and similar disasters overtook Verulamium and other Romanized towns.

It is easy to see how the Britains believed their freedom was won from the Roman bondage; but the course of history was not so simply turned aside. Suetonius with his legions one day met the British forces in the open field. Historians cannot agree as to where the battle took place, some saying it was at London, some at Chester. It is perhaps safer to assume that it was along the strip of Roman road, called Watling Street, which ran between the two mentioned towns. In any case, the strife was desperate. Many thousands of Britons fell and in the end the Roman legions triumphed. Boadicea, broken-hearted, took her own life. Nevertheless, after this mighty uprising, which had been kindled by wrongs done this British queen, the Roman rule was modified, and quiet was restored to Britain.

Brevities

Washington Post: Edison's reported plan to cross the rubber goldenrod with the ladyslipper, to produce natural overshoes, shows what the glorious climate of Florida does to a wizard.

Philadelphia Inquirer: To be sure, it may have been a typographical error, but there is still something of vital human interest in the statement that New York "will spend $35,000,000 to make that city a spatless town."

Odds and Ends

Parsley
In ancient Greece parsley was often used for garlands to crown heroes.

Mexico's Education
More than 20 per cent of the budget of the Government of Mexico is being expended for educational purposes.

Sheffield Steel
Sheffield, Eng., has been associated with the cutlery trade for nearly six centuries, mention of it being made as early as 1340, in the reign of King Edward III.

Prevention vs. Cure
At present the United States Government is spending only $1,000,000 a year for forest fire prevention, while three times that amount is expended in extinguishing forest fires.

Long Tunnel in Japan
The longest tunnel in the Orient, recently completed in Japan, is more than six miles long and in its entire length is over 2000 feet above sea level.

Women in Finland
Women have been represented in the Parliament of the Republic of Finland for the last 20 years.

Big Cities
There are 27 cities in the world with a population of more than 1,000,000, six of them being in the United States.

RAISING SEEDS

In the vicinity of Los Angeles, Calif., are to be found several farms, some of them comprising 700 and 800 acres, which are devoted solely to the raising of garden seeds.

A Quotation for Today

THE greatest needs are won by labor not in years but moments done.
—A. W. PEACH.

A Word a Day

Grapple

If you grapple with anything, you fight or struggle with it at close quarters; there is no long-distance marksmanship involved, not even the respectable distance of those using the rapier—it is a hand-to-hand, an intimate conflict. One grapples with a thing as does a wrestler who clutches his opponent and by persistent, unremitting strength seeks to down him.

The word comes to us from the French *grappe*, the original meaning of which was "hook," a sense which is still observed in our word "grapnel," the small anchor or grappling-iron so familiar on ships.

Transitively, we may use "grapple" in the sense of "seizing fast hold of, to get a tight grip on," without any sense of vanquishing, as "he grappled virtue to himself as with bands of steel." But used intransitively with "with," the sense is definitely one of expectant overcoming.

Grap'-ple is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled grap'-l, *a* as in *hat*.

"He grappled with his inclinations to err."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfishness

New Philadelphia, O.

CHRISTMAS is a long time past, but an incident of the last holiday season which deserves kindly notice has just come to light.

A lonely woman, bound to a wheel chair, consented to her housekeeper's spending Christmas Day out of town with friends, and exacted from her a promise not to mention the fact to ever-solicitous neighbors. Her helplessness making her somewhat timid, she requested that she be locked in the house and that the housekeeper take the key with her. This was done, and unknown to friends and neighbors, this little woman sat the day long at her window, without greetings or gifts or dinner, in order that one who had served her well might be happy.

How true it is that great courage and unselfishness come cloaked in many garbs and often pass unrecognized and unrewarded!

An Award

Copenhagen

RECENTLY the Royal Country-Housekeeping Society of Denmark gave a silver cup to a young girl as a reward for faithful and excellent work.

At the time her mother passed on, the 16-year-old girl assumed the responsibility of keeping house and taking care of her four younger sisters and brothers, without any hired help. Their home being on a farm, her father kept a farm hand, which added to the work of the young housekeeper.

The excellent way in which she cared for the youngsters and performed the numerous household duties attracted attention, and after three years of faithful service, public appreciation was expressed.

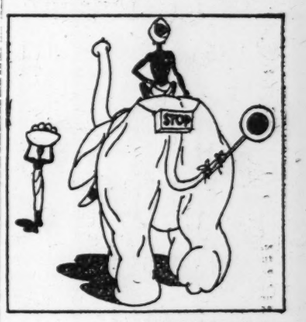
In Lighter Vein

Promising Customer

Taxi Driver: "Wot number did you say it was, sir?"

Fare: "I'm not sure, but it's the headquarters of the anti-tipping league."—*Humorist.*

TRAFFIC REGULATION IN INDIA



Lustige Blaetter, Berlin

The Shield

At the recent gathering of V. C.'s in London, the following story was told: A wounded man was being carried across No-Man's Land on the back of a perspiring comrade. Rifle and machine gun fire was heavy.

"'Ere," suddenly exclaimed the wounded man, "what abaht turning rahnd an' walkin' backwards for a spell? You're gettin' the V. C., but I'm gettin' all the blinkin' bullets."—*Christian Advocate.*

Bad to Worse

She was the kind of woman who could be relied upon to say the wrong thing wherever she was. At a recent dinner she turned to her neighbor and said:

"Doctor, can you tell me who that uncouth looking man is over there?"

"I can," replied the man. "That is my brother."

There was an awkward pause while the woman racked her thought for something to say. The doctor was enjoying her discomfiture.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she stammered, blushing. "How silly of me not to have seen the resemblance!"—*Witness and Canadian Homestead.*

Comfort for Cows

Little Betty, taking her first ride in the country, was very much impressed by everything she saw. Turning to her mother, she cried, "Oh, Mother, they must be very rich in the country!"

Mother: "Why, Betty, what makes you think so?"

Betty (pointing to the windmills) "See, they even have big electric fans for the cows!"

His Difficulty

Little Billy, returning from dancing school, was asked by his mother, "How was the lesson?" to which Billy replied, "Not so good, Mummy."

"How do you mean, 'not so good'?"

"Well," said the contemplative four-year-old, "I couldn't get the step the teacher showed me."

"Oh, so that was it. What do you think was the trouble?"

"Well, Mummy, I've been thinking about it, and I think it was my feets."

By Request

Sam (at marriage license bureau): "Ah wants a license."

Clerk: "Certainly. Where is the bride-elect?"

Sam: "What you-all mean, bride-elect? Dey warn't no 'lection a-tall. De lady done appoint herself to 'de office at mah own pussonal request."—*Montreal Star.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mergers and the Public

CASES involving vast mergers in the oil, steel and radio industries of the United States are now before the Department of Justice, which is investigating them for possible anti-trust law violations. These cases, coming simultaneously, are a new indication of how "big business" is becoming "bigger business." At the same time, further light is thrown on the Government's difficulty in maintaining proper regulation in face of the trend toward larger and larger industrial combinations.

This process of what might be called industrial "gigantism" is characteristic of the times. It has given rise to enormous banks; to the colossal Radio Corporation, whose latest financial readjustment with General Electric and Westinghouse is just announced; to new amalgamations like that of Bethlehem Steel and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company; to the attempted reunion of the parent Standard Oil Company with Vacuum Oil, a former member, now before the courts; to the diminishing number of automobile companies while production increases, and to other mergers, proposed or effected, announced every week. The list might be enlarged indefinitely and still not include such developments as the growth of chain stores which have done in retailing what other consolidations have done in manufacturing and banking.

What effect does all this have on the public? It is too early to answer definitely, but it is probably true that in so far as the Government has been able to keep the new combinations under control the effect has not been harmful. Half a dozen new federal agencies have been formed in an attempt to cope with the new giants of industry. There are, for example, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such specific boards as the Federal Power and Radio Commissions. These act partly as referees, partly as a sort of big brother to the industries concerned. Unquestionably progress has been made in meeting the situation, though such extraordinary consolidations and readjustments as that just announced for the Radio Corporation of America leave government departments apparently gasping, much as it does the public.

The most powerful agencies for controlling the vast new business world are still, as in Roosevelt's day, the Department of Justice, and the Supreme Court itself. But even here the public's changed attitude toward mergers is reflected in the official outlook. It is a long way for instance between the original Sherman Antitrust law and the decision just given by six to three vote of the Supreme Court in the International Shoe Company case, that mere acquisition by one corporation of the stock of a competitor is not forbidden, if the intangible factor known as "public interest" does not suffer.

In fact, that decision of the court seems to give the key to the whole course of the new industrial development. Previously the public and Congress feared big business merely because it was big; now it fears it only when it is not regulated. Perhaps the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is a fair example of a vast regulated near-monopoly. And in the case of railroads, once almost universally dreaded, a friendly Government is actually now patting them into consolidations, under the careful qualifications, however, of the Transportation Act of 1920.

It is apparent that so long as these big new amalgamations are outside the pale of effective federal control popular distrust exists, and all the discomfort of "trust-busting" must be expected. When the tardy process of governmental regulation finally catches up these mammoth businesses lose their terrors even as they become yoke-broken. Manifestly it is as much to the interest of the big business itself as it is to the public, that this process of more adequate federal supervision should be expedited.

Fame and Fairy Tales

MANY children's books have won an abiding fame; but among the authors of such works Hans Christian Andersen, whose hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary both juvenile and academic Denmark have just celebrated, occupies a unique position, for he alone owes to them his entire reputation. The brothers Grimm, and Charles Perrault, are still remembered for their fairy stories; but in any case the former have made their place in history secure through their connection with the romantic movement in Germany, and Perrault would be well known enough as the beginner of that celebrated seventeenth century dispute about the relative merits of ancient and modern literature, even had he never written a line of "Puss in Boots," or "Bluebeard," or "The Sleeping Beauty." But with Hans Andersen the case is different; alone among renowned authors of the last 2000 years his fame is kept fresh entirely by stories written for children.

This is the more interesting because he himself expected to be remembered by novels of which even the names are now forgotten, and rather despised those tales like "The Tin Soldier" and "The Ugly Duckling," which have made him loved all the world over, and also because, for some curious reason, children appear very rarely to like books written especially for them, preferring serious and lengthy works composed for their elders. It is highly probable that the most devoted admirers of Christopher Robin are found in the ranks of grown-up people; but there can be no possible doubt that the chief readers of "Gulliver's Travels," that elaborate and involved political satire of Dean Swift's, are drawn from the large army of those whose recollections of the nursery are still bright and fresh.

Hans Andersen's achievement is therefore one of which Denmark may well be proud, for to write stories for children that children, and not merely their less critical parents, like nearly a hundred years later is a rare and distinguished thing.

Britain's Business Outlook

FOR some months past there has been a certain uneasiness in what Englishmen call "the City" about the state of finance and the outlook for trade in Britain. The collapse last autumn of the attempt made by Clarence Hatry and his associates to gain the dominant position in England's steel industry and the reverberation in London of the alarums and excursions which shook the New York Stock Exchange were partly symptoms of declining confidence and partly causes of it. There were rapid movements of gold. There were alterations in the bank rate. The difficulty of finding capital for much needed "rationalization" schemes and for new ventures became greater than ever toward the end of the year, and since then there has been an extraordinary dearth of big new capital issues.

On the industrial side there has been a general drop in the prices of commodities, and a natural unwillingness to buy on a falling market. The result has been poor trade and a phenomenal rise in the figures of unemployment. Different critics, according to their temperament, ascribe the depression to different causes—excessive expenditure by the state, lack of confidence in a Labor Government, speculation, overproduction, or underequipment.

But the more experienced financiers and the more clear-sighted economists in London are taking a wider view. In their opinion, the exceptional depression is due to world causes, and not to specially British conditions. There has been excessive speculation in many countries, overproduction of many commodities, an all-round fall in prices, a general rise in unemployment, and nervousness on all the stock exchanges. World causes produced the disastrous slump in British trade in 1921; and world causes are operative now. But in every other respect the conditions are quite different from those of 1921. Then, the post-war world was suffering from a tangible depletion of its resources. The countries, having satisfied their most urgent needs in the period immediately following the war, refrained from ordering more goods through sheer lack of means.

No such condition of poverty exists today. The overproduction was temporary. The fall in the price of commodities may already have reached the bottom. There is no reason to expect an aggravation of the position in Britain by a long-continued depression abroad. And so far as the internal position is concerned hopeful signs are not lacking. With the bank rate reduced to 3½ per cent and likely to fall still lower, capital is released for investment.

Already there has been a marked recovery in gilt-edged securities, and money should soon begin to flow back more readily into industrial enterprises. The greatest financial need of the moment is to find capital for rationalization schemes which will include the re-equipment of old industries. As soon as world prices are stabilized, or tend rather in the upward than the downward direction, there is reason to expect a big forward move in British trade and finance.

Red Journalism—and Yellow

"THE mass of workers, in powerfully closed ranks, marched, completely unmindful of the ban of the police authorities, toward the City Hall. The front ranks of the police cadres were broken at once. . . .

"In front of the City Hall the demonstrators were met by an army of 25,000 police. . . . As the police opened fire from machine guns in the streets and from the roofs an embittered man-to-man fight ensued and lasted late into the evening."

The picture is one painted of New York on March 6, 1930. These things all happened that day, says Rote Fahne, official organ of the German Communist Party. The quotation is a description from the Berlin daily as translated in the New Freeman. There are further details, including the statement that 100,000 demonstrators, "as estimated by the bourgeois press," were gathered in one square. Of course, it all comes as a great surprise to those who witnessed the actual disturbances in New York. Reliable New York papers told of some fisticuffs and clubbing by police, and set the number of demonstrators at 2000. However, some of the "bourgeois press" in the United States carried headlines saying that 25,000 to 40,000 Communists were involved, although their stories gave no backing to such estimates.

If they stepped 2000 up to 40,000, Rote Fahne was not keeping up the pace when it pushed their 40,000 up to a mere 100,000. The Red journalism seems hardly as efficient in its use of extra ciphers as the yellow. Clearly, had these few American papers been as far away from the riots as was Rote Fahne, they could have done much better than a paltry 100,000. Indeed, when it comes to reporting something from Moscow they usually do rather well. One need not agree with the Communists to deprecate exaggeration of their faults. But the whole business of sensation mongering tends inevitably to exaggeration. When once you begin to peddle "scares," a riot of 40,000 is much more salable than one of 2000—and it will continue so until those who buy get tired of being cheated.

The Enigma of Laughter

TAKING the laugh out of laughter for philosophic or moral scrutiny has never been profitable. Moralists of all sorts have at different times tried their hands at it and failed. Philosophers have set alluring traps for it, coaxed and cajoled it, but without avail. Hobbes, Schopenhauer, and Bergson, among a host of other thinkers, attempted, each in his own way, to confine laughter within the limits of theory, and each of them failed to stem the overbubbling elusiveness of mirth.

The elaborate mystifications of Tristram Shandy and the severe intellectuality of "Gulliver's Travels" have alike been perennial sources of laughter. The tattered rags of Punch and Judy and the gorgeous dresses of the latest modern comedy have served equally well as a cloak for fun. And yet it is undoubtedly true that not all great writers who possess the talent for raising a smile or the genius for unloosing laughter in a spontaneous and irrepressible torrent have penetrated into the chamber where mirth hides her most secret devices for unlocking the gates of genuine gayety.

Some figures of fiction and drama are apparently invested with an inexhaustible fund of fun; others raise a passing wave of enjoyment, but very soon lose their power for moving laughter. Sancho Panza and Mr. Pickwick, Falstaff and Charlie Chaplin, can always be certain to titillate the dormant cheerfulness of mankind into uncontrollable outbursts of childlike merriment. But to one of these world-famous figures of fun there are hundreds of others whose hold on human laughter is extremely precarious. Indeed, G. Bernard Shaw, whose overwhelming sense of humor has brightened many an obscure patch of his dialectics, has just expressed the pessimistic opinion that future generations may find his plays as dull as ditch water. "There is," he observed, "something very contradictory about what we call the sense of humor. Human appetites do not change much throughout the centuries, but what about human laughter?"

It is, of course, impossible to probe into the jest books of the future. Many a Shavian quip has already lost its edge, and it may well be that many more will with time pass unnoticed. But this need not mean that Shaw's immense capacity for fun will be entirely wasted on the future. Many of his plays are already old-fashioned in doctrine, but, whenever revived, his wit has so far triumphed over the changed outlook of the oncoming generation. It will, no doubt, endure when more potent essences of laughter bottled and labeled by Hollywood impresarios and music hall comedians have lost their savor. There is, indeed, no ground for so much pessimism.

Mr. Micawber's Wet Reasoning

"THE wets offer no constructive alternative; they are simply Micawbers waiting for something to turn up," Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of legislation for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, recently declared before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington.

"Yes," an imaginary Mr. Micawber might say in paraphrase, "speaking as one who at times—ah—has been known to indulge in both speculative and pedestrian peregrinations leading to the tap room—in short, sir, being both a drinker and an advocate of drink, I might confess to finding this Eighteenth Amendment irksome to a degree."

Smiling his expansive and ingratiating smile, as he carefully tucks his jaunty stick under his arm, pulls his frayed cotton gloves from his fingers and tucks his quizzing glass more securely into the upper pocket of his waistcoat, Mr. Micawber bends forward confidentially and, with a certain condescending roll in his voice, continues:

"Incredible as it may seem, sir, I find these dry laws hardly conducive to the appeasing of that spaciousness of thirst of which I have—I say it with all modesty, sir—not an inconsiderable share. While one may practice certain devious measures of obtaining the spirituous fluid, one has not that freedom of selection which was formerly enjoyed—in short, one never knows whether he is indulging in true bacchanalian beverage or is merely applying lacquer to his interior. I might also confess, sir, to a certain pecuniary embarrassment, shortly to be relieved, I trust—in fact, as soon as something turns up—which renders any great indulgence, owing to the high cost of the commodity, highly problematical.

"Ah, you ask the remedy?" Mr. Micawber folds his ample chin deeply into his imposing shirt collar, and regards the questioner with bibulous optimism. "The remedy?" he repeats. "Why, what remedy is there for a thirsty man save drink or reformation? Since the latter would require an effort hardly consistent with my nature—in short, self-denial—I must hope for the former, sir. More and cheaper drink, if I may be so bold as to offer the suggestion, would entirely clear up this deplorable situation: that is, sir, it would clear it up for the wets. As for the drys, I would not presume to speak. They are such an irrational folk, sir, that it hardly matters what becomes of them. However, we wets should concede something for the sake of peace. So we only ask for local option.

"What's that? Been tried and failed? Well, well, but that's deplorable. But let us have it anyway, and then you'll see that something will turn up. Yes, sir, I repeat with all solemnity, if we succeed in getting an entering wedge of modification in the dry laws, things will begin to happen—in short, something will turn up. And, to tell you the truth, sir, I should not be surprised if that something proved to be my old friend the saloon."

Editorial Notes

Northern Ireland for the ninth year in succession has closed its accounts with a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The balance this year is small—£17,000, compared with £77,000 for 1928—but taking the depressed state of trade into account, Ulster is to be congratulated upon the result. Revenue and expenditure are in the neighborhood of £18,000,000 each. Of this amount, £2,000,000 is spent on education, £2,000,000 on old-age pensions and unemployment insurance relief, while £600,000 is contributed to the cost of British imperial services.

Mayor Curley of Boston has called upon government authorities to speed up action on the new Federal Building and so provide employment. Therein he has put his finger on the nub of the unemployment situation, since on all sides available work may be seen; it is only waiting to be done.

With the official disclosure that seven men are the chief support of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, one is surprised at the tremendous amount of propaganda smoke so small a fire can make.

Harbingers of summer—spring flower shows.

Smiling Siam

BANGKOK

THIS little self-contained country, the world's only absolute monarchy, but a very benevolent one, is a veritable land of sunshine and smiles. Rarely does the sunshine fail and never do the smiles, for the pride of the Siamese people is their reputation for politeness and good cheer. The world does not know them very well yet, but it is going to, for Siam and the Siamese send every visitor away with a commendation for them. And when it does—well, we can only hope it will meet the Siamese halfway in their well-mannered geniality. Not a little can the West learn from them, these always polite, ever-smiling people of a rather out-of-the-way corner of the vast East.

Bangkok, city of nearly 1,000,000, with hundreds of thousands of all Eastern races, many of them Chinese, and with a few Europeans lost somewhere in its stupendous medley, greets you with a smile of welcome. Nor is it the superficial smile that would thus find the way of readiest access to your pocketbook. Expecting that, some surprising experiences are before you. If you know the East it will amaze you to find that no ricksha coolie, Chinese though all of them are, ever demands more than you have paid him, that no driver of a European "taxi" ever disputes the fare, that no street urchin ever clamors for "sumshaw" or "baksheesh," and that everyone everywhere seems to think it a privilege to serve you without hope or expectation of reward. That is Siam, and it, with its people, is the "different" land of the Orient.

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This is the "cold" season in Bangkok, which means that the temperature rarely exceeds 90° during the day and that it drops markedly at night. No one should apprehend discomfort during the winter months because of excessive warmth, nor does the weather debar reasonable activity at any hour. This is simply the genial warmth of the full tropics, which promotes contentment and amiability and peaceful thoughts. All of these are reflected in the character of the Siamese, child of sunshine and the great out-of-doors.

In such a land it is a pleasure to wander; and in the capital, epitome as it is of Siamese life and most of the life of the entire Orient as well, there is a never-failing-fascination for the visitor who enjoys observing and studying alien peoples and their activities. When you come to Bangkok you will, of course, require to see certain things, certain specified and inevitable "sights," quite as elsewhere.

First, then, let us have a glance at the Throne Hall. Here, having gone through the trifling formality of securing the necessary permit, you will be met by some young men—smiling, of course—attired in the picturesque uniform of the Siamese Guards, baggy trousers of blue silk tucked into high white boots, and an immaculate white tunic. They will show you the glories of this hall of stupendous magnificence, reciting to you certain set phrases in English, which they have learned without grasping much of the meaning.

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You will be amazed at the golden glory of the place, and wonder where the money to build it came from and how much of a burden it may have laid upon the resources of the country. But you will be somewhat reassured when you find that there is no national debt and that for several years the income has surpassed the expenditure. Siam is, by the way, the only country in the world of which this can be said.

The next "sight" is the so-called "white" elephant, which, as a matter of fact, is only a little lighter in spots than the ordinary beast. But close by is a pure white monkey of most extraordinary appearance, to obtain which any "zoo" or circus in the world would probably part with a large sum. The famous Temple of the Emerald Buddha is a Buddhist shrine of magnificence equal to those at Nikko, and about it a neatly attired English-speaking officer of the King's Guards will discourse politely to you.

The gold and glittering colored glass on the outside of the building is now in process of renovation and replacement, and scores of Siamese of all ages are engaging in the laborious work of cutting into perfectly shaped tiny pieces the thin strips of colored glass which skilled Chinese artisans set into the columns and pillars. Thus the sort of work which twenty years ago might have preserved all the glories of Peiping, could the Chinese have devoted themselves to something other than civil strife, is maintaining at the full of their grandeur these wonder places of Bangkok.

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But that is enough of "sights," numerous and inevitable as these may be in this capital of smiling Siam. Let us seek, rather, a small launch or sampan, as time suggests—and from it regard that part of Bangkok and its activities which is unique not only in the East, but throughout the world. Not for nothing is this place called the Oriental Venice. More than Batavia, Soochow, Hengchow or Singapore does it justify such a characterization.

The canals are everywhere, all connecting, all sometimes entering the main river, the Himalayan-born Menam. You may take one of the public ferries and spend two or three hours on the larger ones, or you may spend at least a day in a light-draft sampan navigating adventurously such shallow waterways as will lead you into all sorts of strange places and unexpected contacts. The life of a mighty city centers about these canals. In the morning it is busiest, for then the market boats ply up and down, and the yellow-draped Buddhist monks and priests paddle their own little craft about, seeking food for their day's needs. One meal a day suffices them. But this meal is an ample one, for none is unheeding to the religious mendicants.

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Finding a way through the canals during the early hours is akin to the effort to thread Piccadilly or Broadway during the "rush" period. Bargaining between the houses and shops whose fronts are open to the waterside and the market boats is as energetic and clamorous as in the huge Chinese markets ashore at the same hour. Peddlers by water endeavor to nudge each other away from prospective customers; shoppers in tiny sampans shaped like an Eskimo "kyak" crowd about like fowl around a handful of corn; large junks with piles of ponderous teak force their ways through the floating chaos, and motorlaunches—the only modern note in this symphony of another world and age—sound their horns.

But there is no irritation, no ill-humor, scarce any acrimony. The Siamese geniality seems unfailing, and here in smiling Siam it has definitely communicated itself to the rest, to the Chinese, the Indian, the Malay, even to the European. It is truly an unusual atmosphere, this of Bangkok and the rest of Siam. Perhaps it is because Siamese standards are not yet European standards, and because commercialism and the fancied importance of the material have not yet influenced the Siamese greatly.

The European is to him a person of vast importance whom he deems it a privilege to serve. It was once so throughout the East, and that it is not still is the European's own fault. However, Siam is the one unchanged land of the Orient, unique, delightful, unforgettable. One feels that, directly he comes. And the longer one remains, the more certain he is to remember it ever afterward as smiling Siam.

M. T. G.

Notes From Madrid

MADRID

ALTHOUGH the days are over when cabinet ministers were entertained to chocolate after their midnight sessions, amazingly late hours are still an outstanding feature of life in Madrid. In those days civil servants did not start their daily duties until after lunch, and although today they commence work at 10 a. m., old habits of late entertainment still hold good. Dinner parties never begin until 10 p. m. Finding that they cannot indefinitely burn the candle at both ends, Madrid business men, shopkeepers and clerks are beginning to exchange the pleasure of late evening entertainment for an extra hour of sleep. This is seen in the gradual thinning of the attendance at the second house performances in the theaters.

Late Hours Feature of City Life

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Many other forces are at work making for a complete change not only in the habits of the people, but in their character. For nine months out of twelve, the Spanish capital enjoys the brightest of sunlight, but this enjoyment is qualified by four to five months' oppressive heat. In the not distant past youthful energies found few outlets in exercise. Then the war came and the people of other nationalities pointed the way. Today, as soon as snow falls on the Guadarrama Mountains, thousands of young Spaniards flock with knapsacks and skis to the mountain sides. Winter sports, tennis, football and open air contacts have wrought a marvelous change, and social intercourse is becoming open and free.

People's Habits Changing

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Looking out from the top story of the Palacio de la Prensa—the Palace of the Press—which claims to rank second among the tall buildings of Europe, old Madrid is seen crumbling away before the new. The superb view from the Palacio de la Prensa reveals in a flash the enormous transformation of the city, how it is growing and spreading, as if instinctively toward the snow-capped peaks of the Guadarrama, the sierra whose breezes whip up energies in winter and cool the air in summer. Straight ahead the Royal Palace, seen from these heights, stands out more prominently, of more solid structure than anything else in Madrid. Well to the right, careful examination will show in the distance the growing university city, the new hope of young Spain, brought into existence under the auspices of King Alfonso.

Old City Crumbling Away

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Evidence of official and private bounty is to be seen in this magnificently situated Palacio de la Prensa. Arrangements were made to receive some forty press representatives from America, to be present at the opening on April 7. A sum, the equivalent of $30,000, was allotted last year by the late Primo de Rivera for the furnishing of this, the Press Club of Madrid, and the entertainment of the expected visitors. Though this extravagance was censured by the Madrid newspapers, the fact remains that the Spanish association is, thanks to him and the munificence of Señor Echevarrieta, the wealthy shipowner, now able to boast of exceptionally fine quarters. Moreover this huge building is likely to become the full property of the Press Association, for Señor Echevarrieta, once he has recouped himself for the bare cost out of the rents of some of the flats which he is reserving for the purpose, proposes to turn over the Palacio de la Prensa lock, stock and barrel to its 600 members.

The New Press Club

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Invoking the help of the wealthy business man, the press and his personal friends, King Alfonso set about remedying the unsatisfactory living conditions for the students in Madrid. The university city was founded and upon it the King hopes to rear a new world of students. Spanish America will send a quota of her young people and there will be scholarships in every faculty. France has endowed the Casa de Velazquez, where young French writers, scientists and students will intermingle with their Spanish confrères. The Ciudad Universitaria will be ready to take some 15,000 residents in about four years' time. They will live in ideal surroundings in the Monclao Woods, in full view of the beautiful sierra.

Student Conditions Improving

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Very little has been written of the commendably sober habits of the Madrileños, and a tribute to the late Dictator's Government for encouraging them by its almost paternal legislation deserves registering at a time when the former ministers suffer nothing but criticism for what they did. Gen. Primo de Rivera stamped out gambling, with the exception, of course, of the National State Lottery. Smoking was prohibited by him in all the theaters, music halls, or cinemas, and nobody smokes even furtively in any of them. As to cases of intoxication, it is no exaggeration to say that visitors might look around for many weeks on end without observing a single instance in the streets of Madrid—surely a wonderful tribute to the people of a country overflowing with wine. The performances on the stage are free from any indecency and films are strictly censored.

Sober Habits of Madrileños

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Hands Off the Children"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of March 19, ostensibly taken from our columns, entitled "Hands Off the Children," puzzled us very much. The views expressed therein are not the views of this newspaper.

We now find that the editorial appeared in the Regina Star. As we are receiving correspondence from readers of the Monitor on the subject asking for statistics, which, of course, we are unable to supply, we shall be glad if you will publish a brief correction. J. EDWARD NORCROSS,

Vancouver, B. C. Editorial Writer, Vancouver Star.